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THE PANIC.

POLICY OF THE SAVINGS BANKS.

What Money would be—Shinplasters—Prices of Dry Goods, Food, Fuel and Fancy Goods—New Buildings.

SHALL THE LEGISLATURE BE CONVENED?

All bills on solvent State Banks are current henceforth, but people did not know it till late last night—otherwise there would have been a less confounded confusion in town about our currency. Had it been known that an Albany bill was to be held henceforth as good as a City bill, and a Buffalo or a Dunkirk bill as good as either, the City would not have been a great deal more confused than it was, and there would have been infinite time saved that was lavished haggling over change. There were runs upon several of the Savings Banks, serious runs upon some of them, but a prompt conference of the Bank officers determined a conservative line of policy that made the run in favor rather than against them.

THE SAVINGS BANKS.

There was no run upon the Savings Banks yesterday, in the manner dreamed of by alarmists. Generally it was thought that the thoroughfare opposite each Bank would be rendered impassable by the crowd. The failure of the general Bank suspension caused a large gathering before each Savings Bank on the hour of opening, but the day passed over without any very remarkable demonstrations.

THE BROADWAY SAVINGS BANK.

At the Broadway Savings Bank there was a pressure early in the day,—not altogether amounting to a run. This Bank at once adopted the rule authorized by a clause in one of their by-laws, of paying no specie without the requisite notice being given. Their usual plan is to pay specie whenever demanded, but the present panic compelled them to resort to extreme measures. This determination was sustained by the resolutions adopted at the meeting of the officers of the Savings Banks, held yesterday morning, at the Banking-room of the Seamen's Bank for Savings, Wall-street, at which the representatives of the following Savings Banks were present: Bank for Savings, (Bleecker-street,) East River Savings Institution, Bowery Savings Bank, Institution for Savings of Merchants' Clerks, Irving Savings Bank, Emigrants' Industrial, South Brooklyn, Brooklyn, Manhattan, Mariners, Mechanics and Traders', Dry Dock, Broadway, Greenwich, Williamsburg, and Seamen's Bank for Savings. The preamble and resolution adopted at this meeting, are subjoined:

Whereas, The Banks of Discount and Deposit in our City having suspended payment, the Savings Banks are necessarily compelled to pay the depositors only in the Bank notes of these institutions, though while they paid specie, the Savings Banks paid gold to their depositors, and they will now pay in the currency of these institutions, which is secured by stocks with the Comptroller of the State—therefore,

Resolved, That the Banks for savings be recommended to adhere to the rules of payment according to their by-laws: but that each institution be recommended to pay such amounts as shall be deemed sufficient to meet the necessities of depositors.

Taking action from this resolution, *the various Savings Banks suspended specie payment* yesterday, but, as we have said, there was no great excitement in consequence. At the Seamen's Bank, early in the forenoon a large crowd had collected, principally composed of working men, longshoremen, and women who bore the appearance of being seamen's wives. They behaved themselves well, and generally seemed to be uninfluenced by any unusual excitement. Before the hour for closing, the Seamen's Bank paid over its counter about $68,000.

The representatives of the Seamen's Bank, however, said, it is understood, that they held on deposit some two millions of dollars to the credit of seamen who are absent, and they regarded it as unjust to pay out this amount in gold to a portion only of the depositors who are on the spot clamoring for their money, to the detriment of absent depositors. A strong posse of Policemen guarded the doors.

THE MANHATTAN SAVINGS BANK.

On the Manhattan Savings Institution, corner of Bleecker-street and Broadway, there was not precisely a run, but a great amount of money was paid out. The depositors in this Bank are mostly of that class which is too sensible to yield to the cry of "panic." The institution, unlike most of the other Savings Banks, paid its depositors yesterday in specie, and they trust to be able to meet all demands made upon them in the same golden manner. Otherwise they have good City bills (all City bills are good now) waiting for their friends. Their available assets before the run were $660,000, while the claims of depositors fell considerably short of that sum, so that they are in no danger of failing.

THE BLEECKER-STREET SAVINGS BANK.

That fine white marble edifice, the Bleecker-street Bank for Savings, formerly the Chambers-street Savings Bank, was very hard run yesterday. Several policemen, of the Fifteenth Precinct, were detailed there to preserve order. Long before the doors were open, at 4 o'clock P. M., the crowd blocked up, not only the sidewalk, but the street, and when they were admitted to the building, they speedily occupied every seat provided for them, no more being admitted than seats could be provided for. The parties thus accommodated were mostly female servants, sewing girls, teachers and store tenders. These came up in order, and were paid in City bills. During the previous three days, this Bank paid out $300,000. Yesterday they paid out nearly $200,000, in the two hours they remained open. The Institution is perfectly solvent, having $800,000 still remaining in its coffers.

THE MERCHANTS' CLERKS SAVINGS BANK.

At the Merchants' Clerks Savings Bank the run was not very great, though they paid out more than usual. The depositors at this Bank have necessarily considerable mercantile knowledge and foresight, and are aware that our Savings Banks are as stable in the midst of this financial hurricane as they were previous to it. Yet there was a slight pressure yesterday at this Bank, conducted by the timid depositors, or those who were getting short of funds, or who needed their money for purposes of speculation.

THE DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK.

The Dry Dock Savings Bank bore a good run on it, without losing temper or specie. But it doesn't mean to pay specie any longer, but will deal only in City bills, which are almost as good as gold, even now the Banks have suspended.

THE RUN ON THE BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.

The doors of this Institution were thrown open at 9 o'clock in the morning. There was a tremendous crowd outside. Over 100 policemen,—130 of them dined at a dining-room opposite the Bank during the day,—were posted inside and outside the building. It was with the greatest difficulty that they kept the crowd from rushing in. The concourse of people was immense. They filled all the street in front of the Institution. The Trustees of the Bank said that the cause of this large assemblage of persons was a misstatement in the *Sun* of yesterday to the effect that this Bank had suspended. A great many of the poorer class of the depositors take that paper, and the announcement was promulgated among a large number of them. The Police succeeded in preserving excellent order. There were 36 men, under command of Sergeant WILLIAMS, from the Fourteenth Ward, the rest were from the Sixth, Eighth, Thirteenth and other Wards. Gen. NYE, Superintendent TALLMADGE and Deputy Superintendent CARPENTER were at the Bank at different times during the day. There were about 1,000 depositors at the Bank during Bank hours; 400 or 500 went away without their money. The Directors had concluded to pay out only 10 per cent. of his money in Bank to each depositor. This was announced to each one as the demands were made. By most of them this information was received with satisfaction, and a great many departed without drawing any of their funds. One man asked why this rule was made? "It is made," said one of the Directors, "for the protection of those depositors who do not desire to draw their money out." "Well," said the man, (an American and a mechanic,) "the only reason that I came was because I heard there was a run and was afraid there would soon be no money left. I guess I'll go;" and he put his pass-book in his pocket and walked away. The amount drawn out yesterday under the 10 per cent. rule was only one-sixth as much as on the day before. For the last three days the number of drafts and amounts withdrawn were as follows:

Oct. 12, 699 drafts	$169,308 49
Oct. 13, 455 drafts	84,140 48
Oct. 14, 606 drafts	14,142 42

And the number of deposits and amounts deposited were

Oct. 12, 44 deposits	$7,147
Oct. 13, 20 deposits	2,143
Oct. 14, 30 deposits	3,963

The amount of the deposits in the Bank before the run was $700,000, and the number of depositors 33,000. The institution withdrew $125,000 from various City Banks in which their funds were deposited the day before the general suspension of the latter. It has from $500,000 to $800,000 still in hand.

Although people were permitted inside the building at 9 o'clock, no business was transacted with them until the regular hour, 10 o'clock, had arrived. From that time until about 12 o'clock, when the crowd began to diminish, the employes had their hands full. Four men were employed in paying out money, two for the females, and two for the males. The women were less numerous and less noisy than on the preceding days. At 2 o'clock dinner was served to the paying-tellers inside the Bank and about fifteen minutes after business was resumed. The calls for money became less frequent as the day wore away, and the fact that 10 per cent. only of the funds deposited by him would be paid out to each depositor. There were, however, exceptions to this rule in cases that appeared to be needy ones. Thus to a widow who appeared to be in actual want, $30 was paid, which was all she demanded. One man, who through all the panic has continued to make his regular deposits, wanted $500 to pay off his workmen with, and was accommodated. The number of deposits, it will be observed, was larger than on the previous days. One old colored man brought $1 in silver to put into the Bank, and it was received. An Irishmen who has kept a regular bank account at the Bank for some time, wanted to draw $2,000, and was very much disgusted when he was told that he could only have 10 cents on a dollar of it. He indulged in expressions more profane than polite, and went off without taking any of it. Four of the Directors went out into the street and talked to the crowd, explaining to them their reasons for adopting the 10 per cent. rule, and many, as soon as they understood that their rights would be protected, went away quite satisfied. Thus towards the hour of closing the Bank there were no more persons inside than was common in the days before the panic, while in the morning the string of human beings armed with pass-books and awaiting each one his turn to attack the exchequer of the Bank, extended from the Paying Teller's desk out into the street, and up the Bowery to Broome-street. A great many demanded specie payment as a matter of right, and thought it was a hardship when gold was refused them; the Trustees informed them that although they were commonly in the habit of paying in specie or paper currency at the election of the depositor, yet there was no obligation to do so, and settled all their doubts by laying before them the following article from the Bye-Laws of the Bowery Savings Bank, made in accordance with the act of Incorporation:

ARTICLE VIII. Drafts may be made personally, or by the order, in writing, of the depositor, (if the Bank have the signature of the party on their Signature Book,) or by letters of attorney, duly authenticated; but no person shall have the right to demand any part of his principal or interest, without producing the original book, that such payments may be entered therein, or at any other times than on the third Monday in each and every month, upon previous notice of one week to the Secretary; and no less sum than five dollars of the capital of any depositor shall be withdrawn, unless the whole sum deposited be less than that amount. All moneys received by the Secretary shall be in specie, or in bills taken in deposit by the incorporated banks of the City of New-York; and all payments shall be made in the same manner.

The run upon the Bank has produced a run upon some of the Directors. One of them, a bachelor, was joked a good deal by his fellow-trustees about his *tête-à-tête* with a young girl of comely appearance, to whom he undertook, yesterday, to explain that there was no necessity for withdrawing her funds from the Bank, if her only object was their safety. She lent a pliant ear to his discourse, would thank him and start for the door, as if about to depart, but as soon as she got thus far she would turn around and come again to the pleased but somewhat embarrassed Director, and ask for further information. In this way she started off three or four times and came back again, till another of the Directors, a Benedick, and wearing a married look, came to the assistance of his unwedded friend. As soon as *he* had answered one of her questions she went away. The story was related to all the other Directors last night, and produced quite a laugh at the expense of the "single" gentleman. At 7 P. M. the doors of the Bank were closed, but the clerks were busy there long after that hour making up their accounts, and the Directors held a meeting during the evening. The Bank hours are from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., to-day.

THE OTHER SAVINGS BANKS.

At the East River Savings Bank, No. 3 Chambers-street, there was an unusual demand by depositors, but it did not amount to a run upon it by any means. It was kept open from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

There was a similar increased demand for deposits at the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, in Chambers-street. It was open from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. At each other Bank, though a run was anticipated, none occurred that did not result in giving it more money than it took out.

One ludicrous thing has occurred in connection with the run on the Savings Banks. Those Banks which paid specie did so generally on the understanding that they should pay the principal only, without interest, and doing this they cheerfully paid in gold. But what did the fortunate holders of that gold when they got it? Why, as soon as they had drawn it they sold it for City bills, realizing by the sale double and more what they lost in interest. The present hard times sharpen men's faculties wonderfully.

THE MONEY THAT WAS CURRENT YESTERDAY—SHINPLASTERS OUT.

We have heard a great deal of the panic of 1837-38, since the present pressure commenced. One of the principal features of that panic was *shinplasters*. "Are we to have shinplasters now?" is the popular cry, and, so far as yesterday might indicate the course of things, financially speaking, we are to have them. For they actually commenced, yesterday, in certain restaurants—we do not give the names of the institutions—and passed as currency for good things ate and drank. Among professed jokers, they passed freely from hand to hand, but there was no joking in the cases above alluded to. Promises to pay are very good things when your man is safe, but when he takes his seat before pie-crust he is apt to break his promise with his pie-crust. Otherwise the popular proverb is a great fib. For this lesser reason, among many greater ones, shinplasters are to be deprecated. They can only benefit insolvent individuals, and are a sort of rogues' resort when dimes, for some good reason, are not forthcoming. At some honest counters they were handed out in change for bills, but only to regular customers, who are sure to eat them all out during the week. One we saw shabbily engraved on wood—about half the size of a bank bill. The vignette was an ark on a troubled sea. On the left side was FRANKLIN'S head—shame!—and on the right corner the kakographic sign of one who sells cakes and coffee.

RAILROAD SHINPLASTERS.

On all the City Railroads in the beginning of the day bills on the City banks were taken at par as usual, but at about 12 o'clock orders were issued to the Conductors on the Sixth-avenue road to receive nothing but specie from passengers. This inconvenient rule worked very badly; no one could see the benefit to be derived from it by the owners of the road, for, people said, as all the banks were suspended, and their bills received elsewhere, the paper currency was just as valuable yesterday as on the day before. If a passenger, when his fare was demanded, had no change about him, he was compelled to leave the car, and either finish his journey on foot or get his bill changed on the route. Many preferred walking to submitting to what they considered a great injustice. One man, who had some small change in his pocket-book, offered the Conductor on one of the cars a dollar bill on one of the City Banks. The conductor informed him of the rule, and that unless it was complied with he must leave the car. "Well," said he "I will leave the car. The amount is not much, but the imposition is atrocious, and I won't submit to it."

On the Second-avenue, Third-avenue, Fourth-avenue and Eighth-avenue Railroads our reporters made particular inquiries—City bills were received at their par value, as they were nearly everywhere else throughout the City.

The Brooklyn Railroad Company must have made a neat thing out of the disturbed currency. In the morning the following notice was posted in the Railroad office at the foot of Fulton-street—not in the cars:

"Conductors will not give specie for bank bills, but will provide themselves with passenger tickets and give them in exchange where bills are offered."

So when a City bill was offered on board the cars, the conductor took it and handed back the change in car tickets. Some stood it and some would not. Those who refused, going up, went off growling, but got no satisfaction. Those who were stuck with the railroad shin-plasters coming down, if indignant, rushed to the office and there redeemed them. Hearing of the straits of the Company our reporter dropped in and with a bill on a solvent Brooklyn Bank, begged for a dollar's worth of tickets. The clerk passed out, without blushing, 20—which is just 2 less than their own poster in the cars say they will give for that money. On inquiry we learned that for specie they gave 22.

At the Union Ferry houses they gave change like men, though they always offered a dozen or so tickets to eke it out with.

MEETING OF MERCHANTS.

AN EXTRA SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE CALLED FOR—THE BANKS SUPPORTED—A COMMITTEE TO WAIT ON GOV. KING.

A public meeting of the Merchants of the City was held at 3½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, at the Merchants' Exchange, to consider the expediency of requesting Gov. KING to call an Extra Session of the Legislature, in view of the existing Bank troubles. The attendance was very large, some six or seven hundred of our leading merchants responding to the call.

The meeting was called to order by Hon. E. D. MORGAN, who read the call, with signatures attached, as follows:

A meeting of merchants is invited at the Exchange at 3½ o'clock to-day, to consider the state of public interests as connected with the suspension of specie payments by the Banks, and to adopt such measures as the public welfare may require.

Moses Taylor & Co.,	Henry Colt,
E. D. Morgan & Co.,	Gordon, Talbot & Co.,
Brown Brothers & Co.,	J. T. Adams,
Maitland, Phelps & Co.,	F. M. French,
Barclay & Livingston,	William Nelson & Son,
Grinnell, Minturn & Co.,	Foster, Elliot & Co.,
Tucker, Cooper & Co.,	Howland & Aspinwall,
Augustus Schell,	Charles H. Russell,
J. H. Brower & Co.	

Mr. MORGAN nominated JAMES BROWN, Esq., as Chairman of the meeting. Carried.

Messrs. JAMES LEE and ROBERT C. GOODHUE were appointed Secretaries.

PELATIAH PERIT, Esq., offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, As the sense of this meeting, that the exigencies of public affairs require an immediate extra session of the Legislature in order that such measures of relief may be granted as in their wisdom may be deemed just and expedient for the public good, and to enable the Banks to continue their aid to the manufacturing, mechanical, agricultural and commercial industry of the State, to give employment to the labor of the City and to renew specie payment at an early day.

Resolved, With the view to liquidate the indebtedness of the interior, and to hasten the shipment of produce to the seaboard, that it is the duty of New-York merchants and of the Banks to afford every facility in their power without delay.

Resolved, That in the judgment of the New-York merchants assembled, looking at those great elements of wealth, the varied and large crops of the United States, the existing monetary derangement may with certainty be speedily corrected, and be followed by a restoration of confidence to the ordinary machinery and credit of business; so that while the severity of the crisis will be long remembered, so, too, will the speedy arrival of prosperity.

Resolved, That ——— be a Committee to present these resolutions to the Governor of the State, at Albany, and to solicit his immediate action thereon.

In supporting these resolutions, Mr. PERIT excused himself from making any lengthened remarks, on the plea that the confusion of the Rotunda rendered the voice nearly inaudible. He desired, however, to say a few words. The merchants of New-York had suddenly found themselves placed in a new state of circumstances. On Tuesday the necessity came upon our Banks of suspending specie payments, though they were full-handed when they began the day. The merchants had confidence in the solidity of the Banks, and had no doubt that the assets were sufficient to meet all demands. Under the circumstances, it became a duty to sustain them by influence and effort. The first thing rendered necessary was deemed to be a representation to the Governor of the State of the necessity which now existed of calling the Legislature together, for the purpose of removing the penalties which are attached to Bank suspensions. One of the resolutions just offered embraced that object. Mr. PERIT expressed his conviction that, in the extraordinary circumstances in which the City and State are now placed, it becomes the imperative duty of the Merchants to sustain the Banks in their new position, and in their dealings with one another to exercise all the indulgence and forbearance they can. [Applause.]

The resolutions were seconded by MOSES H. GRINNELL, Esq., and adopted unanimously.

Mr. DEHON moved that the Chairman appoint the Committee to proceed to Albany. Carried.

The CHAIR thereupon appointed the following gentlemen as such Committee, under the terms of the fourth resolution:

JOHN C. GREENE.
MOSES TAYLOR.
MOSES H. GRINNELL.
ROYAL PHELPS.
CHARLES H. RUSSELL.
SCHUYLER LIVINGSTON.
ABRAM HEWITT.
CHARLES H. MARSHALL.

On motion, the Chairman, (JAMES BROWN,) and Secretaries, (Messrs. LEE and GOODHUE,) were added to the Committee.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, Esq., then came forward to offer a supplementary resolution, and was received with great applause. He proposed the following expression of *confidence in the Banks*:

Resolved, That we, as merchants and citizens of New-York, have entire confidence in the ability of the Banks of the City and State of New-York, to meet their engagements entire, dollar for dollar.

Mr. GRINNELL supported his resolution briefly. He deemed it important for all to unite in an expression of opinion that, although the Banks had suspended specie payments, they still have tangible property—property amply sufficient to enable them, in every particular, to meet the demands against them. [Applause.] It was true they had suspended specie payments, but they had *bona fide* property left, as *bona fide* property as he and others then present had, and, like them, intented to pay their debts, *and would do it*. [Great applause.]

Mr. GRINNELL'S resolution was adopted *new con.*, and the meeting dissolved.

The Committee appointed to wait upon Gov. KING met together after the adjournment, and determined to proceed at once to Albany. They left in the five o'clock train, taking with them a certified copy of the resolutions adopted by the meeting.

THE REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE—THEY OPPOSE A SPECIAL SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

A regular meeting of the Republican Central Committee was held last evening at the Stuyvesant Institute. The attendance was small. JOHN A. KENNEDY presided. After the transaction of some routine business—the election of new members in place of persons whose seats were declared vacant for non-attendance—the reference to the Executive Committee of a proposition from the Young Men's Committee for a closer alliance between the two bodies—the appointment of a Committee to print State tickets, the State Committee being charged with remissness, &c.—a resolution was offered declaring special legislation to be *always* unwise and impolitic, and not at present demanded by the exigencies of the times, and gave rise to a long and very animated debate.

Messrs. MACOMBER, Dr. SNODGRASS, and Register JOHN J. DOANE, opposed the resolution mainly. The former-named gentleman said its passage would be the ruination of the Republican Party in the City and State, as it would alienate from its support the honest, hard-working and industrious.

Dr. SNODGRASS had no sympathy for the banks or the bankers, but the passage of the resolution would not avail, as the Governor lacked the necessary stamina and back-bone for the position he occupied, and would surely be swayed by the money speculators who had been sent to prevail upon him.

Mr. DOANE said all this financial trouble came from the want of a United States Bank, of which he declared himself to be now, as always, a warm advocate, however heterodox such a belief might now appear. He could not understand why money corporations should claim such favors. They speculated upon other people's money—they gambled and ran great risks, and in his belief constantly swindled, (for they should not accept a dollar that they could not again return when asked for,) and then when they lost their game coolly called for sympathy and special laws to protect them. Why were not large mercantile firms, who found it advisable or necessary to suspend or fail, shown equal leniency? He could not understand such action. He admired that creed of the Democrats which protested against special legislation, and in this he, too, was a Democrat. These failing and suspending Banks should be "put through" to the full extent of the law. They were a nuisance and worse.

Others favored the resolution, because they believed the call for special legislation was urged by HORATIO SEYMOUR, FERNANDO WOOD and other such "Loco-Focos," who sought to find in such call on opportunity for capital for themselves by laying the blame upon the Republicans.

Others opposed the resolution because its consideration was not within the sphere of that or any other political Committee, and because its passage would have no effect one way or the other.

Mr. JOSEPH BLUNT said the Legislature, if called together, could do no service to the banks, at any rate. The matter ought to be left in the hands of the Judiciary. He therefore was in favor of the passage of the resolution.

A motion to lay the whole matter on the table was negatived, and the original motion was finally passed, Ayes, 22; Nays, 15.

PANIC PRICES FOR FOOD, FUEL, &c.

Meanwhile, are we poorer or richer for the panic? Everybody has gold in his pocket, and everybody groans over the scarcity of money. Can one for his dollar get as much to eat, to drink, to burn, to wear as before? For, while the wholesale market fluctuates, consumers know that the retail may be tight as a brick, and that, while beef is "ruinously low," cuts, steaks, rounds, or any other individual fraction of a beef, is ruinously high. And so it is of vegetables.

Yesterday, at the little market nearest your home, you got very fair beef steaks for 12 to 16 cents a pound, and corned beef at 13 cents, while the rib pieces at 9 to 10 cents were good. Pork steaks were 13 cents the pound.

Potatoes are plenty at 18 cents a half peck for Mercers. Look out for beautiful, fair "Junes" not half ripe, that, eaten in the morning, can be tasted till bedtime—a horrible bitterness that makes a body suspect his gall-bladder had been suspended a foot above its normal position in the abdominal cavity. If they were furnished for nothing, they might, when smothered in onions, be better than nothing to prevent an actual vacuum in the cavity. If a market-man's bushel meant a bushel of four pecks, potatoes would be cheap, but a bushel means a basket full that measures a foot across the top and nearly nothing at the bottom. Our "Public Acts," chap. 560, passed April 20, 1857, after enumerating various agricultural products with fixed weights, says, "sixty pounds" shall constitute a "bushel of potatoes," unless a "special agreement shall be made by the parties as to the mode of measuring." Yet who ever bought a bushel that weighed sixty pounds? It would be well for our authorities to turn an eye to this ordinance. If the police would enforce it, they would do a hundred deeds of charity, and save hucksters from grinding the poor.

Flour is two dollars a barrel less than it was a month ago. From $5 50 to $6 50 is what we have to pay for a single barrel, and the smart housekeeper who knows how to make her own bread, can see that her dollar lasts longer in the bread basket than it has before for years, but the poor things whose education has been neglected—who don't know the mysteries of bread-making—who rely upon the chippy sawdust loaves that most bakers turn out, are paying at the rate of $10 or $12 a barrel yet. The loaves are as little as ever, and as light. One of our Councilmen has introduced a resolution (and last night it was referred to a Special Committee) compelling bakers and grocers to sell bread and cake by weight alone, under penalty of $3 for every violation. May the Committee hurry the resolution into a law, and may Superintendent TALLMADGE see it enforced.

Good butter they call cheap at 28 to 31 cents, and stuff admirably adapted to greasing wagon wheels, at 20 cents, yet the wholesale market price of a reputable article is quoted at 15 cents! There is a great growth of price between the grocer and the consumer.

Eggs are 14 for 25 cents—dear enough, but we seldom see them cheaper except for about a month, and then they are generally of the age that is least appreciated in spiced omelettes.

Lard is quoted at 12 and 16 cents a pound, which would be cheap enough, but for some curious qualities of the article. For instance, good looking lard now-a-days, if put upon a hot griddle, instead of melting softly away, flames up in a moment, and many an unladylike expression has the cook been betrayed into by this new quality of which our mothers never knew. They say it is owing to the large adulteration of lard with cheap flour.

Nor has fuel "come down," as was hoped, to the retail purchaser. Get a load of Virginia pine, which four years ago cost $1 75, and you must pay $2 50 for it; oak and hickory are just as far in advance of the old peace prices. Coal they talk of for $4 50, but we have hunted the town over for a good article of full weight (2,240 pounds) at less than $5 50. It is pretty evident that we shall not get the benefit of the panic prices for these home necessities until the Savings Banks get that gold back, and money is scarcer in poor people's pockets.

PANIC PRICES OF DRY AND FANCY GOODS, &c.

A feature of the crisis yesterday was the cheap retail sales in some large firms. WILMERDING & Co. sold under cost price. S. B. CHITTENDEN & Co. offered the greatest inducements for cash, and the store of Messrs. LAMBERT & Co. was crowded with buyers from morning to evening, every sale being effected at a considerable reduction from the first cost. But in each of these stores, people who had no money to purchase with, were more numerous than people who purchased. Still the excitement was great, and very large sales were effected. The ladies thronged the stores; Winter shawls at seemingly impossible prices, drove those half mad; who could not bid even for the reduced price. But as this is only the beginning of the reduction, it is probable that Winter goods, which would have been dear enough under ordinary circumstances, will be still cheaper before the Winter is over. At STEWART'S there were not so many people; it was not shopping weather, and the ladies were not out so numerously as they would be on a pleasanter day. Some elegant silk robes at the latter establishment, whose usual retail price is $200 each, were put down to $100. Many delicate little $100 pocket-handkerchiefs were marked $50, and other goods at prices proportioned to the demands of the times. At GENIN'S they were selling at and below cost; at ARNOUX'S gentlemen's furnishing store on Broadway, the goods were marked very low, and where they had twenty customers last week, they had two hundred yesterday; at BECK'S, at HEARN'S, at BOWEN & MCNAMEE'S—for they, too, yesterday, for the first time, took to selling at retail—at nearly all the large stores on Broadway, and the other thoroughfares, goods were exposed for sale and occasionally sold at great sacrifices.

Messrs. LEEDS & Co. sold a fine collection of Statuary on Wednesday, and judging from the crowded state of the salesroom, the competition and prices realized, it is difficult to believe that some persons are conscious of being in the very middle of a "depression." A "Venus," *after* if not *by* CANOVA, sold for $100; "Prayer" by CAMBI, $85; the "Shepherdess" by BARATTA, $98; the "First lesson," LUIGI CARTER, $100; another "Shepherdess," ROMANELLI, $175; "Meditation," PICOU, $170; group of "Eve, Cain and Abel," $175, and the celebrated statute of the "Wood Nymph," by ANGELO, *Bien-aimé*, distributed by the Art Association, $500. In addition we may notice a figure of "Washington," FRANCHI, $150; an antique "Venus," MARCHESI, $125; a group, "Charity," by BARTOLINI, $200; "The Conception," after TENERANI, $195, and about a dozen others of first-rate excellence, which were eagerly purchased at correspondingly good prices, the collection numbering in all seventy-three productions.

THE PANIC AND THE BUILDINGS.

The commercial crisis, which affects everything, of course affects the new buildings going up in all the principal parts of the City. In Park-place, on the site of the old Columbia College, nine new buildings are being erected, with marble fronts and all appurtenances to match. Yesterday—while the day was still a fair one and the sky clear—we found in three of them only men at work on the erection of the buildings, and but four or five men so engaged. The vaults or cellars before each were being dug by enthusiastic Irishmen, who were the only parties in working order about the spot. As near as we could learn, from 70 to 100 men have been discharged on these buildings within the last week.

It is the same all over the City where new buildings are being erected. In Broadway the construction of STEWART'S store is going along briskly—nobody having been discharged. APPLETON'S extension, too, gets on well. But these are exceptions to the rule. On the site of the old Tabernacle some very fine stores are going up, but only five men are at work on them—a mere apology for the non-suspension of proceedings. On the site of the Carlton House, the iron store in course of erection is altogether stopped, not a single individual having been employed upon it for two weeks past. At the gigantic store, which Messrs. BROOKS are erecting at the corner of Grand-street and Broadway, 45 men are employed, where, before the panic, 120 were kept in full demand, and even more were required. At the new block going up on the site of the old Brick Church property, we notice a similar delay, but this has been partly owing to the want of materials, the iron and stone contracted for not being forthcoming.

THE HARD TIMES.

Every morning the fife and drum are heard in the streets, but the sounds are not so frequent as of late years. This Fall there is a perceptible thinning out of target companies. The prudent members are reserving their funds, and the improvident have already spent theirs. The patriotism which expends itself in powder and ball at forty paces for a cheap gold watch, or a German-silver cake-basket, will be found more useful at home, among the babies, this Winter, in the shape of bread and blankets. We know that several companies have taken this sensible view of gunpowder, among others, the Daily Times and the Clawson Guard, which have donated the expenses calculated for the usual Autumn parade to a benevolent fund for the aid of unemployed printers. Sensible, and to their credit.

F. & E. GREENLAND, manufacturers of skeleton mats, Kosciusko-street, East Brooklyn, have steadily employed thirty hands. They have stopped work—all hands are out of employment, and are generally in the greatest distress, as they are all poor people with families dependant on their daily earnings.

At ALLAN HAY & Co.'s soap and candle factory, No. 41 First-avenue, 50 men have been employed until recently. Five hands have been discharged within a short time past, not on account of the hard times, but because their services were no longer needed.

APPLETON & Co. have discharged 90 men and between 100 and 200 women from their bindery.

The Messrs. HARPERS assure us that but about 20 compositors are temporarily discharged from their establishment. A portion of girls in the bindery department are working on half-time, one week on, and one week off, and about 20 or 30 only discharged, all told. When the Magazine is under way a full force is required, and they then work until 10 o'clock at night, running 16 presses about one-third of the time. Two nights of the week they work all night.

SUSPENSION OF THE BROOKLYN BANKS.

The sudden suspension of a number of the New-York Banks on Tuesday added very materially to the excitement in this city, and the people waited with painful anxiety to know what effect the suspension would have upon the Brooklyn Banks.

MEETING OF BANK OFFICERS.

On Tuesday evening, a meeting of Bank officers was held, at which every bank in the city had one or more representatives. They remained in session until 12 o'clock that night, expecting every moment to receive a message giving them the result of the conference of the Bank officers in New-York. At 12 o'clock, hearing nothing definite, they adjourned. During the meeting, the present crisis was of course the subject of conversation, and before separating it was fully understood that if the New-York Banks all agreed to suspend specie payments, the Brooklyn Banks must follow suit.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

Yesterday morning the officers were somewhat taken by surprise by reading in the New-York papers of the general suspension, and individually were undetermined what to do. No time was to be spared. The hour for opening the Banks had arrived, and there was no time for consultation. An officer of one of the Banks, as early as possible, visited the different Banks, and, without any formal meeting, it was understood that each should suspend specie payments without closing doors, and otherwise transact their ordinary business as usual.

At an early hour the newspapers had been carefully scanned, and groups of people in eager conversation could be seen on different street corners. By the usual opening hour for the Banks, City Hall-square was "alive" with people. At the different Banks there was no excitement whatever or any crowd. The business appeared to be going on in the usual quiet manner.

A squad in City Hall-square, determined to know how things were going, sent a messenger to the Mechanics' Bank with a $50 bill, with instructions to demand specie. He returned with the answer that the bank had suspended, but that they would give him a dollar or so in specie, if that would be any accommodation, and the further information that all of the Brooklyn banks had suspended. This was the first positive information, and it spread throughout the City.

Although there had been no run whatever upon the Brooklyn Banks, the suspension, after what had transpired the day previous in New-York, was not entirely unexpected and caused no excitement whatever.

WHAT THE BANKS RECEIVE AND PAY.

The Banks receive the notes of all New-York Banks in deposit and on payment of notes falling due. They pay out their own and bills of other Banks, and a bill-holder can obtain a little specie for any legitimate business. All other applications are refused.

The Banks are all well supplied with specie, but it was deemed a judicious course to suspend in view of the action taken by the New-York Banks, to avoid a run.

NAMES OF THE BROOKLYN BANKS.

The Banks in Brooklyn are as follows:

1. Atlantic Bank, No. 55 Fulton-street.
2. Brooklyn Bank, No. 5 Front-street.
3. Central Bank of Brooklyn, junction of Washington and Fulton streets.
4. City Bank, No. 146 Atlantic-street.
5. Farmers' & Citizens' Bank of Long Island, north-west corner of First and South Seventh streets.
6. Long Island Bank, No. 53 Fulton-street.
7. Mechanics' Bank, corner Court and Montague streets.
8. Mechanics' Bank of Williamsburg, No. 18 Grand-street.
9. Williamsburg City Bank, corner First and South Seventh streets.

SAVINGS BANKS.

1. Brooklyn Savings Bank, corner Fulton and Concord streets.
2. Central Bank Savings Department, junction of Fulton and Washington streets.
3. South Brooklyn Savings Institution, No. 170 Atlantic-street.
4. Williamsburg Savings Bank, corner Fourth and South-Third streets.

Brooklyn Bank.—This Bank yesterday was paying specie for its own notes, but not to depositors. We understand that at the commencement of the crisis in 1837 they pursued the same course some eight or ten days. At present they have only $20,000 of their own bills out and $60,000 on deposit. They have in their vault upwards of $40,000 in specie, and know where to get $60,000 more, if necessary.

Central Bank.—This Bank was closed by injunction on Friday last, obtained of Judge BIRDSEYE, in the Supreme Court, on application of DAVID S. QUIMBY, a Stockholder and Director. JOHN L. SPADER, Paying Teller, was appointed Receiver by the Court, with directions that as fast as $5,000 is received the same to be deposited in the United States Trust Company. A Savings Department connected with this Bank was the immediate cause of the suspension. A run was commenced upon it by small depositors immediately after the difficulty with the Ohio Life and Trust Company, and continued up to its close. The whole amount withdrawn was $40,000. The following statement was made by the President:

STATEMENT.

Capital Stock	[illegible]
Circulation	[illegible]
On Deposit	[illegible]
Specie in Vaults	[illegible]
Discounted paper falling due	[illegible]

Of this last amount $60,000 worth has already been protested.

The President states that the Bank has a nominal surplus of $75,000. The Directors own more than half of the stock, and the stock was worth $125, each share of $100. None of it was in the market. He is confident that the bill-holders and depositors will not lose anything. The bills are received at all of the New-York and Brooklyn Banks.

City Bank.—A rumor gained considerable currency last week, that this Bank had been closed and that there had been a "run" upon it. There was no truth in either report at that time. The story originated, no doubt, from the fact that there was a run upon the South Brooklyn Savings Bank, and as the funds being kept in this Bank, the checks were of course presented here for payment.

Atlantic Bank.—There has been no run upon this Bank at all. They have been doing a regular business, and like all of the Brooklyn Banks, gradually reducing their circulation.

Farmers and Citizens' Bank.—This Bank was closed Oct. 1. Yesterday an application was made before Judge BIRDSEYE for an order to appoint a Receiver. Counsel for the Bank (E. D. CULVER, Esq.) proposed the name of Mr. BEACH, the Cashier of the institution, which the Court denied, on the ground that it was inadvisable to appoint the first officer to such a position. By consent of both parties, Mr. WILLIAM PERIT was then appointed as such receiver.

Long Island Bank.—There has been no run upon this Bank, nor was there any excitement or alarm when with the other Banks it suspended specie payment yesterday. Business, with this exception, is transacted as usual, and a stranger would not surmise that the "panic" reached it.

Mechanics' Bank.—This Bank have recently moved into new quarters, purchased by them and reconstructed for their accommodation. There has been no run upon it, and its customers have no complaints to make of the management.

Williamsburg City Bank.—There was considerable of a crowd of depositors and noteholders, awaiting the opening of this Bank yesterday morning.

As the Bank was opened the following notice was posted up:

At a meeting of the Directors of the Williamsburg City Bank, on the evening of Oct. 13, 1857, it was

Resolved, That in view of the suspension of specie payment by the New-York Banks, that this Bank do suspend specie payment until further notice.

GEO. FIELD, Cashier.

WILLIAMSBURG, Oct. 14, 1857.

The Bank paid out bills upon checks, and the business in that line appeared to be brisk.

This Bank has about $140,000 in circulation, and it is reported that they have nearly the same amount of specie in the vaults.

Mechanics' Bank of Williamsburg.—There was no excitement about the doors of this Bank yesterday, and the business was transacted very quietly. Bills of other Banks are received as usual. They have a circulation of $40,000 and $20,000 in specie, with a considerable balance at the Clearing-House.

The Brooklyn Savings Bank.—There were but few people in attendance at the usual hour for opening this Bank yesterday morning. A little before 10

THE PANIC.

1837 and 1857.

Some of the active business men of the present generation who may think the world is coming to an end because the banks have suspended specie payment, will be consoled by knowing that just twenty years ago the whole country was undergoing precisely the same monetary throes which now afflict us. The phenomena of the bank stoppage of 1837 was, in many respects, very similar to those of the present revulsion, while in others they were remarkably different, exhibiting, in a striking manner, the great changes which the country has undergone during twenty years. New-York then took the lead in suspending, and Philadelphia was the last to follow the example. Now the case has been reversed. The first bank that suspended in 1837 was the Dry Dock, one of the "pet banks," as they were called, in which the Government deposited its funds. This bank suspended specie payment on the 8th of May, the Chancellor immediately placed an injunction upon it, and the run upon the other banks commenced. The papers the next day, in announcing the event, stated that the other Wall-street banks were in a perfectly safe condition, and abundantly able to meet all their obligations; but, notwithstanding this assurance, which probably would have satisfied any but a panic-stricken public, there was a meeting of bank officers the same evening, in which all but three banks resolved on suspending the next day. To show to what extremities they were reduced, it was stated that $600,000 in coin had been abstracted from the banks in one day, and when they closed their doors, they held in the aggregate but $1,000,000. The full extent of their specie, when the run commenced, was but $3,000,000—about a quarter the amount held by our banks at the present time a few days previous to their suspension. The three banks which refused to join the suspension at first were the Manhattan, the National and the America, which are still the stiffest of our banking institutions. But they held out for a very few days, and then came to grief like the rest. The day after the suspension specie sold at 5¼ per cent. premium, which is almost the rate at which it was quoted yesterday. By August, however, it had risen as high as 10 per cent. The Legislature was in session, and a law was promptly passed, giving the banks a year's absolution from the legal consequences of their transgression, and before the expiration of that term they had all resumed. There was then a similar run on the savings banks to that which has now taken place; but the effect of the suspension on the public mind was much more exciting than that of the present suspension. To put down anticipated riots the military were ordered out and furnished with ball cartridges, and the Mayor addressed a meeting of citizens in the Park, assuring them that he regarded the banks as perfectly solvent and that they would pay all their liabilities in full, which seems to have had a comforting and quieting influence upon them. Nobody now seems to think it of any consequence what our present Mayor's views on the financial pressure may be. There were meetings of merchants, meetings of mechanics, meetings of politicians, and great excitement generally in relation to the matter, for nobody seemed to know what ought to be done, and a Committee of fifty merchants was sent on to Washington to confer with President VAN BUREN, and solicit his assistance; but we are informed that the interview between these two great powers lasted just eight minutes, and the merchants returned to report to their fellow-citizens that they had merely gone to Washington and returned no wiser than they went. But though the President refused to do anything for the relief of the mercantile community then, he summoned an extra session of Congress, which met on the 4th of September to devise measures for the relief of the country. Congress was in session just a fortnight and then adjourned without having done anything in particular to relieve the financial distress of the country, which was fast being relieved by the individual exertion and industry of the people. On the adjournment having been announced, Mr. WISE, who was then one of the Whig champions in Congress, "created great merriment" by announcing that there was no more gold in the treasury and that the members would have to be paid in "rag currency." Nothing could show in a more striking manner the great progress we have made in governmental magnificence than the fact stated by President VAN BUREN in his message to Congress, that all the gold required by the Administration to carry on the affairs of the Government was ten millions of dollars.

Immediately after the suspension of our City banks all the country banks in the State followed the example, but the Philadelphia banks did not suspend until the 11th of May, and the Boston banks held out until the 13th, while the Washington banks did not suspend until the 19th. All the banks of the South and West followed as fast as the intelligence reached them of the stoppage in New-York. New-York was then in a really distressed condition for the lack of a currency, for all bank notes under five dollars were then prohibited, and as those who were so fortunate as to have any specie held on to it, there was absolutely no circulating medium for the small business of society until the invention of shin-plasters brought relief.

As a striking contrast between the commercial distresses of 1837 and 1857, it may be stated that up to the suspensions of specie payments by our City banks, there had been within a few weeks 352 mercantile failures, while the whole number of failures and suspensions since the panic commenced in August, has been but 249; yet the business of the City is more than double what it was at the time of the first suspension.

The effect of the suspension on the Stock Market in 1837 was extremely exhilarating; the stock of the bank of the United States advanced in a few days from 100 to 118. "King Biddle" was then in his glory, and looked upon by the Whigs as the financial savior of his country. It is curious to read the extravagant terms of laudation which were bestowed upon him by the Whig papers. The staid and respectable *Commercial Advertiser*, in alluding to him, says: "He is a wonderful man, a most extraordinary man, there is no doubt of it," &c. There was just at that time another most extraordinary man in New-York, though nobody seemed to be aware of his extraordinary qualities, and who was certainly not to be mentioned in the same day with "King Biddle," but the same paper which contained the allusion to the financial potentate contained also a letter from the other personage, addressed to the Editor of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, and signed LOUIS NAPOLEON. The present Emperor of France has probably a perfectly distinct recollection of the suspension of specie payments by our banks in 1837, as he was then a fugitive in our City and rather in want of funds himself.

There is one very great difference between the present suspension and that of 20 years ago. There is now a rather vague and uncertain feeling in the public mind as to the cause of our troubles; but then there was not the least doubt as to the matter. The Whigs attributed it all to Jackson-Van Burenism, and made the Administration responsible for every commercial failure; while the other party—and then, happily, there were but two parties—attributed everything that went wrong to the "British—Biddle—Bank—and Barings.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Interesting and Important Concerning the Walker Movement.

The Kansas Question—The Naval Courts Martial—The Copyright and the Tariff—The Funeral of George Washington Parke Custis.

From our own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 12, 1857.

Parties in Washington familiar with the contemplated movements of General WALKER with reference to Nicaragua, are confident in the opinion that men are at this hour leaving in Southern ports in considerable numbers, with a view to enlisting under his banner for another effort to "Americanize" Central America. It is also confidently, and I am quite satisfied *truly* asserted, that the Administration heartily sympathizes with these contemplated efforts of the fillibusters. The recent manifesto issued by General CASS declaring the right of an American citizen to expatriate himself, and go whithersoever he may choose with arms in hand, free of molestation from this Government, was not put forth without consultation. It presented the policy of Mr. BUCHANAN, and not merely the personal views of the Secretary of State; and however ready the President may show himself to restrain organized "armed expeditions," such as are forbidden by the neutrality law, he will never, under color of that law, throw the least obstacle in the way of those who choose singly to leave the country, even with the avowed purpose of joining a revolutionary party in Nicaragua or elsewhere.

Some months ago, when WALKER was still struggling against the combination of Costa Rica, pestilence and starvation, Mr. SOULE came hither for the purpose of securing, if possible, an immediate recognition of the Walker-Rivas Government. He was not, however, sanguine of success at first; but interviews which he had with Mr. BUCHANAN and his Cabinet soon satisfied him of their cordial sympathy with WALKER, and he received flattering assurances that his Government would speedily be recognized if later advices should show him still maintaining himself. Unfortunately for the fillibuster cause, WALKER capitulated a little too soon. When he came to Washington subsequently he had an interview with Mr. BUCHANAN, in which he maintained, with uniform steadiness, his claim to be recognized, not as an American citizen, but a Nicaraguan,—and declared his determination to return to the country of his adoption, and struggle for the reëstablishment of his Government. He left well assured that no new difficulties would be raised for him by the American Administration, so long as he was careful not to violate the letter of the neutrality law, as already stated. Thus the matter stands at present, and unless British and French cruisers interfere successfully to prevent WALKER and his men from getting into the country again, you need not be surprised to hear soon that the conflict is renewed on the San Juan River and in the heart of the Republic, and pursued with greater vigor and larger resources than ever.

The early recognition of the present dual Government of Nicaragua, by the reception of Señor YRISARRI as its Minister has been decided upon, I believe, after all. This course is earnestly urged by M. SARTIGES, the French Minister, who says that his Government is prepared to take the same step. The duality of the existing Government of Nicaragua really constitutes no fatal objection to its recognition, for it will be remembered that the United States promptly recognized the "Three Consul" Government of France in its day. The statement is erroneous, however, that it is thought advisable to receive Mr. YRISARRI *with a view* to negotiating a treaty with him for the protection of a new Nicaragua Transit Company. That is what the Transit speculators who claim to have recently obtained a grant from Nicaragua want; but the policy of the Administration is to keep entirely clear of all such private interests,—and simply secure the freedom of the route from all efforts of Costa Rica or any other power to close it up.

The indications that the Free-State candidate for Delegate to Congress, has been elected in Kansas, already begin to stir up elements of opposition to Mr. BUCHANAN, and a lively time over Kansas affairs in the next Congress is predicted. The probabilities are, that a fierce war will be made upon the President in the South, because of his support of Gov. WALKER in a course of action which, Southern men say, was precisely calculated to insure a Free-State triumph. It will not be long ere Mr. BUCHANAN needs the hearty support of conservative men of all parties,—for his own political friends are sure to be sadly divided. The disappointed ultraists do not and will not see that the result in Kansas was inevitable, and would neither have been aided nor retarded by the Executive, who has but fulfilled his duties there in execution of the law. The application of Kansas to be admitted into the Union this Winter, is now more sure than ever to give rise to excited and angry discussion, no matter in what shape it is presented. If she comes with a Constitution silent on the subject of Slavery, it will be resisted by some as a Pro-Slavery and others as an Anti-Slavery document. A constitution prohibiting Slavery will be fiercely opposed by the South, of course, and one tolerating it, would be as hard for some of our Northern Democrats to swallow as a dose of strychnine, and its results would prove as fatal. Take what shape it may, there will be difficulties, embarrassments and dissensions.

It is understood that Lord NAPIER, the British Minister, will soon enter upon the proposed negotiation with General CASS, of an international copyright treaty. The basis of the Convention and its chief point will undoubtedly be simply an arrangement of a moderate Tariff for the benefit of the authors of each country, upon every copy of their works published in the other. There will be no trouble about the negotiation, but there may be more in securing the ratification of such an instrument when it comes before the Senate.

Lieut. RIELL, one of the officers retired on half-pay by the Naval Board, has published his defence before the Court of Inquiry, now sitting. The *résumé* of evidence shows on his behalf, a high grade of moral, mental and physical fitness for the service, and indicates that his retirement was based entirely on a former temporary illness, from which he has long since entirely recovered.

There is no prospect of an early announcement of the findings of the Naval Courts in the cases already passed upon by them, and it is generally supposed that none of the decisions will be made public until all the cases to be tried are disposed of, so far as the Courts are concerned.

The impression prevails that quite a number of the officers who were dropped and retired by the Naval Board of 1855 will be restored. Certainly this result is to be expected, as, for some reason or other, the Government has, in most instances, quite failed to make out a case against the officers tried. The action of the Courts, however, is not final—the law authorizing them expressly preserving the Executive prerogative, and leaving to the President the power ultimately to decide the fate of the officers whose fitness for the service is in question.

It must be confessed that the Naval Board was a failure in one respect. The object of Congress in creating it was to effect a summary riddance of many officers notoriously incompetent because of drunkenness, inefficiency or gross immorality,—and so to elevate the character of the Navy. That the Board failed to effect this is evidenced in the fact that there has been quite as much drunkenness and insubordination in the service since its summary action, as before—if, indeed, the record does not show an increase during the last two years.

The funeral of Gen. GEORGE WASHINGTON PARKE CUSTIS will be attended by a large number of persons from this city. "Arlington," the well-known homestead estate of this "child of Mount Vernon," as he was often called, lies on the opposite side of the Potomac, in full view of this city, and is extensive and valuable, embracing many hundred acres. Thousands of strangers will remember the celebrated pic-nic grounds so liberally provided by him for the entertainment of all who chose to avail themselves of their use. These consisted of a beautiful grove and lawn, lying on the river's edge, where Mr. CUSTIS had constructed a pier for the convenience of boating parties, and provided a dancing and dining floor, kitchens and cooking arrangements, servants, &c., &c., all free of charge to the public. When pic-nic parties assembled here during the Summer months, it was his custom to spend an hour with them, and to regale the company in invitation with interesting personal anecdotes of WASHINGTON and his times.

S.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 13, 1857.

The flags of the city all hang at half mast, in respect for the memory of Mr. CUSTIS, whose funeral obsequies were celebrated to-day, at his late mansion of "Arlington." GEORGE WASHINGTON PARKE CUSTIS was the grandson of Mrs. WASHINGTON, and when a child a member of General WASHINGTON'S family at Mount Vernon. As everybody knows, WASHINGTON left no children, and the death of Mr. CUSTIS has removed from earth the last of those who were wont to sit daily at his table—the last belonging to his own household. As a connecting link between the past and the present, Mr. CUSTIS has long been looked upon with much interest by his countrymen; and his boundless hospitality, intelligent liberality, and open friendly manner towards all who happened to make his acquaintance, had secured him a host of friends. Nothing delighted him more than to contribute to the happiness of others in any way within his power. With fine conversational powers, and fond of talking of the early days of the Republic and the men of that time, no one ever failed to find him a most interesting and agreeable host and companion.

Mr. CUSTIS left but one child, a daughter, the wife of Col. ROBERT LEE, U. S. A., now serving at San Antonio, Texas. Mrs. L. resides at Arlington, where she has long devoted herself to the duty of smoothing the declining years of her parents. Mrs. CUSTIS died in 1853, at Arlington, where her remains now repose.

Arlington, the homestead estate of the family, lies on the south bank of the Potomac river, opposite Washington city, and above the bridge. It embraces about eleven hundred acres, left the deceased, I believe, by General WASHINGTON himself. The land borders on the river, and thence rises gradually to a considerable height at some distance back. Comparatively a small portion of it is under cultivation, the greater part being covered by valuable and thrifty forests. The family mansion is located upon the brow of an eminence from which a magnificent view is obtained of the river, half a mile distant, and also of Washington and Georgetown. In front the land slopes very rapidly towards the river; at either side and in the rear it is a beautifully rolling country. The house is embowered in a fine forest, through which winds the private road by which the hill is surmounted. The building is a substantial old-fashioned structure, somewhat like the Mount Vernon mansion, an oblong square, with a great hall running directly through the centre from front to rear, and a wide port extending the entire length, its heavy roof and cornice supported by massive columns. The building is of rough brick, covered with stucco. At either side are wings, and near at hand, in the rear, the "quarters" of the negro servants employed in domestic duties. The remainder of the negros, of whom there are some sixty or seventy belonging to the estate, have their log-house habitations scattered about in different parts of the plantation.

The chief objects of interest within the mansion, perhaps, are original, artistic, and spirited portraits of Gen. WASHINGTON and his wife, painted when they were in the prime of life. The General is presented in military uniform, scarlet vest and breeches, dark coat, and three-cornered hat. His countenance, in this picture, has all the benignity of expression which marked the man, but none of the *grave severity* which the important and solemn subsequent events of his life impressed so legibly upon his brow. The portrait of Mrs. WASHINGTON is that of a most beautiful woman of five-and-twenty or thirty years of age. In form, complexion and feature, Mrs. WASHINGTON certainly was "loveliest of her sex," if this picture is a true portrait, as is claimed. Mr. CUSTIS told me several years ago that nothing could be more truthful. Various other ancient portraits of the Washington and Custis families adorn the walls of the front hall,—while on the rear hang evidences of a sportsman's taste and skill in the shape of several pairs of antlers, whose former owners fell before the rifle of the mansion's late proprietor. Among the furniture are several pieces brought many years ago from the Mount Vernon mansion—fondly-prized relics of the good and great.

I did not design an elaborate description of Arlington, however, but rather a brief notice of the sad ceremonies of to-day. Many citizens of the District joined in the last offices, including the District association of soldiers of the war of 1812, PHILIP R. FENDALL, Esq., representing the Jamestown Association. Col. W. W. HICKEY, representing the District Militia, was present, as also were the Washington Light Infantry corps, commanded by Capt. JAMES G. DAVIS. There were present several members of the Washington family and connections, a number of officers of the Army and Navy, and Ex-Secretary CONRAD, of Louisiana. Some surprise was expressed that no member of the Administration attended the obsequies.

The remains of deceased, inclosed in a handsome silver-mounted mahogany coffin, were laid in the large parlor, where the funeral ceremonies were observed. Rev. Mr. DANA, of Alexandria, who was with Mr. CUSTIS at his death, officiated, reading the Episcopal burial service, and delivering some brief funeral remarks, addressed entirely to the subject of the uncertainty of human life, and the necessity of preparation at all times for death. The effort of the Reverend gentleman, though unobjectionable, was exceedingly common-place. He said almost nothing of the deceased except to refer to his kindness as a friend and a master, and to exhort his "servants," who were thronging around, to repay the kindness they had experienced at his hands, by faithfulness to those he had left behind.

When these ceremonies were over, the bier bearing the remains was carried out to the grave by eight of the eldest slaves, who were immediately followed by several of their aged companions of both sexes. The latter, I suppose, were the immediate domestic servants of the deceased. The relatives and friends followed in procession, walking to the grave. The place selected by Mr. CUSTIS for his last resting-place, and where, four years ago, he laid the remains of his wife, is a most picturesque and retired spot, perhaps fifty rods from the house, in the midst of a young grove of forest trees. On a pretty swell of land, only a few feet distant, and directly in front of the ground consecrated to the memory of Mrs. CUSTIS, stands an old chestnut tree, beneath whose shade Mr. CUSTIS had placed a rude seat, protected from the weather by a well-made straw thatch, in excellent keeping with the surrounding scene. Here it was his custom to resort daily in pleasant weather, for meditation, and to reflect, perhaps—at the spot he had selected for his final resting place—upon the event which has now closed his account with earth. And here was opened the narrow house for the reception of all that remained of CUSTIS. The coffin was lowered, dust was "returned to dust," the benediction was pronounced, and the assemblage separated.

In addition to the homestead estate, Mr. CUSTIS owned about a thousand additional acres of land lying in the neighborhood. The property falls to his daughter, Mrs. LEE, and the children of another daughter deceased.

S.

FROM THE WEST.

The Battle of our Troops on the Plains with the Cheyenne Indians.

I notice in your paper of Sept. 19, an account of the fight between six companies of the 1st Cavalry, (under Col. SUMNER,) and the Cheyenne Indians. I wish to state a few *facts* concerning the affair. Col. SUMNER'S command, consisting of six companies of Cavalry and three of the 6th Regiment, struck a heavy Cheyenne trail on the 24th of July. While following this trail, and about two hours before going into camp on the 28th, ten or twelve fresh tracks were discovered, leading from the main trail in a southeast direction. It was not considered advisable to leave the trail and follow those tracks, as they might have been made by a small hunting party, or by a party who wished to mislead the troops, and draw them from the trail. That night a small dog was seen in camp, and this determined Col. SUMNER to make at least one day's march in the direction in which the tracks led. It was supposed that if any Indians were found in that direction it would be a small party, who would try to make their escape. Consequently the Cavalry and Infantry left camp at the same time. After marching about twelve miles, and the Cavalry had gained about a mile on the Infantry, the Delaware guides, who were some distance in advance, gave the signal that Indians were ahead. Col. SUMNER immediately gave the command "trot," and the Cavalry moved at this gait for about three miles, when suddenly they came in sight of between three and five hundred warriors, a short distance ahead, drawn up in line to receive them. The idea of waiting in this position an hour or more for the Infantry was perfectly ridiculous, for the Indians knew as well as any man in the command, that the Infantry were behind. And had they intended to attack the troops they would not have been so stupid as to wait until the number was increased. On the other hand, if the Cavalry had halted when they first saw the Indians, and the Indians had run, not one of them could have been overtaken. This being the case, the six companies were brought into line without halting, and continued to march towards the Indians. When within about two hundred yards of them, a shot was fired from their line, and a movement made from their right and left, evidently to turn the flanks of the troops. The Colonel immediately sent an order to the two flank companies to "move out by twos at a gallop" to outflank the Indians, and soon after gave the command "charge." (The Colonel was in front of the centre of the line, and every officer was in front of his company.) The troops were not more than twenty or thirty paces from the Indians, when they broke and ran in every direction, most of them crossing the stream on which their left had rested. The Cavalry pursued them some miles. Nine Indians were found dead on the field. About fifty horses and mules were taken. Two men of the Cavalry were killed, and one officer and six men wounded.

Much was said in the article alluded to about the charge with the sabre. I think a few facts will show that had any other course been pursued there would have been much more reason for criticism. The Cavalry numbered about two hundred and seventy-five men; nearly half of this number were recruits who had joined the regiment only a short time before the expedition started, and very few of the other men had ever been under fire. Supposing at a distance of two hundred yards from the Indians the Cavalry had been ordered to halt and fire their carbines, the officers would of course have been obliged to retire to the rear of the line. Many of the horses were unaccustomed to fire. If a volley had been fired under these circumstances, and the Indians after drawing the fire, had charged the Cavalry line while it was deranged from the effect of the fire, the officers all in the rear, and the men with empty carbines in their hands, a decided advantage would have been given to the Indians, and all the moral effect which was on the side of the troops in charging as they did, would have been turned against them. On the other hand, if the Indians had fled after the volley was fired, not one of them could have been overtaken by the troops. Revolvers in the hands of men who have not had a great deal of practice are not at all effective, except at very short distances, particularly when the man and his object are moving as fast as horses can carry them. Had the charge been made with revolvers, instead of sabres, at least half of the men would have fired their six shots before getting near enough to the Indians to render them effective, and when they came into the *melée*, where their revolvers would have been of service to them, they would only have their sabres to depend upon. Here were four hundred of the bravest warriors on the plains, mounted on fresh and very fleet horses, nearly as well armed as the troops, (many of them having rifles and revolvers, and all a bow and quiver,) no women or children there to be protected, or to delay them in their flight, standing as Indians have never stood before in this country, driven from the field of their *own selection*, on which nine of them fell dead—not one of the nine stopped fighting until he was dead, and none of them died before receiving several wounds. But this is not all: their principal town, containing over three hundred lodges, between 20 and 30 thousand pounds of dried buffalo meat, large numbers of buffalo robes and other skins, cooking utensils, beads, paint, and in fact nearly everything that they possess, except their animals, was burned to the ground, thus reducing them from the richest to the poorest tribe of Indians on the plains. If this was a failure, few troops can ever expect to obtain a victory.

That both officers and men were a long time with nothing to eat but fresh beef is true. That many were without boots, some without hats, and all in rags, is true. And it is equally true that they endured these privations and sufferings like men and like soldiers. I will state a few plain facts, and the reader can decide for himself whether this was necessary or not. The command left the south fork of the Platte in pursuit of the Indians. No one knew where they were, except that they were between the Platte and the Arkansas. No one knew any thing about the country except the Pawnee guides, who in traveling over the country do not do it with a view of taking a train of six mule wagons over it. But every one knew that the command, with wagons, was in pursuit of the Indians, who wished to make their escape; that they would roam over a country that wagons could not. This being the case, the wagon train was sent back to Fort Laramie for supplies, with orders to join the command at the lower crossing of the south fork of the Platte on the 31st of July, and the command started with pack mules, and twenty days' rations, on the 13th of July. On the 24th they struck the trail. On the 29th they had the fight. On the 31st they burned the town, and then followed the trail, until the 6th of August, to a point about 40 miles from the Arkansas, when the Indians scattered in all directions. Now, at what point between the one where the horses struck the trail, and the one where the Indians scattered, should they have left the trail to go for supplies of provisions and clothes, remembering at the same time that there was plenty of fresh beef, and that every step taken on the trail led directly away from the train.

C.

The Late Engagement of the 1st Cavalry with the Cheyenne Indians.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have seen, in a late file of your paper, a notice of the recent engagement of six companies of the 1st Cavalry with the Cheyenne Indians, as also paragraphs in other papers, all equally derogatory of the military skill displayed by the commanding officer of the expedition, and of the behavior of the troops engaged in it. As far as I can judge from the tenor of these paragraphs, they are either malignant representations, made by citizens who, having no knowledge of military matters, or of Indian warfare, not content with giving a plain, unvarnished statement of facts to be submitted to a discerning public, boldly launch forth upon a sea of conjecture and fabrication—an ample field to show an inordinate amount of ignorance and stupidity. Or they are made upon representations based upon private animosity; a poor excuse to injure either the military character of a commander, or to characterize as ridiculous the actions of the troops under him. I shall endeavor to give a plain statement of the engagement, and a few remarks explanatory of the necessities of the case.

On the 29th of July the Indian guides gave notification, by signals before agreed upon, that Indians were ahead, and that they were running. The command was immediately put at the trot, and after going about three miles, the Indians were seen drawn up in line, prepared to receive the troops. The cavalry had up to that time traveled over a thousand miles, and on that day fifteen,—three of it at a rapid pace. When about 200 yards from the foe, the command "Front into line" was given, at which the companies formed opposite to the Indians with precision and regularity. The opposing forces stood looking at each other about a minute, when a shot was fired, and the Indians commenced a movement from the right and left. The commands "draw sabres" and "charge" were then given, and with a yell the cavalry dashed among them, but before they could close to a hand-to-hand fight, a sudden panic apparently seized the Indians, and they turned in flight to the left, most of them crossing Solomon's Fork at a place where the ford was very bad, owing to the quicksand. The Indians went over with comparative ease, owing to the lightness of their horses and equipments, whereas some little delay was experienced by the cavalry, many of the horses floundering and getting through with great difficulty. Once over, the Indians were taken in flank by one company, which had been turned to the left at the commencement of the fight, delaying the Indians until the greater part of the cavalry had crossed. Here several Indians fell. A running fight then commenced, which lasted for seven miles, but owing to the freshness of the Indian horses, few of them were overtaken. In the fight the cavalry sustained a loss of two men killed, one officer, one sergeant, and five privates were wounded. The Indians left nine dead upon the field; six have been found dead by ST. BU-AR'S party, undoubtedly killed in this engagement. With this number of killed, those versed in Indian warfare will readily admit that many must have been wounded. The number could not be ascertained.

The day after the fight was occupied in burying the dead and taking care of the wounded. The next day the command took the Indian trail, and, after going about fourteen miles, came upon a large Cheyenne village, which, upon a nearer approach, was found to be deserted. The warriors, the day before, had evidently rushed through the village, spreading the alarm of their defeat, and hastening their families off before the arrival of the troops. Nearly two hundred lodges remained standing. These were burned, as also large quantities of buffalo meat, skins, cooking utensils, &c.

The Indians had been, no doubt, aware of the approach of the troops for several days before the engagement. They had spent the greater part of the Summer in preparing for this event, and when found they were drawn up in battle array, on selected ground, numbering about four hundred warriors, well armed, on fresh and active horses, and with the supposition that they could dash among the troops, and shoot them down like buffalo. The cavalry numbered about two hundred and seventy-five. Taking into account this disparity in numbers, and all the circumstances of the case, who can doubt for a moment but that the cavalry gained a complete triumph, and the only reason more of the Indians were not killed, was the fact of the superiority of their horses.

It has been stated in some of the Eastern papers (upon the information of a Mr. HAINES, a mail conductor,) that the horses were young and unmanagable, and consequently manœuvres could not be made, and, moreover, for these reasons, both officers and men were anxious to avoid battle. This is almost too preposterous to contravert, but it is simply the most absurd fabrication. On the contrary, most of the cavalry horses had been constantly drilled for the last three years; and the manœuvres made on that day were executed with the utmost precision, the horses behaving in the most quiet and unconcerned manner until the command "charge" was given. In regard to the hesitancy of going into the action, I suppose no officers or men were ever more anxious for an opportunity; and when the chance was given them, they all went gallantly off together.

Another statement that a great many of the cavalry were dismounted, is entirely without foundation. With the exception of those shot from their horses, I know of only two who were dismounted; and considering the nature of the ground passed over, and the crossing of a treacherous quicksand, the riding that day must be a matter of considerable satisfaction to the regiment.

Now, a few words explaining why the battle was fought as it was, and the consideration of some of the grave military errors so egotistically launched forth. The first intimation the cavalry had of the Indians, was through their guides, who were in advance, and who signaled that the Indians were in flight. The signal was true, as it proved afterwards that a small reconnoitering party was out who fled at the approach of the guides. Here there was an opportunity of overtaking the Indians with the cavalry, or of losing them entirely by waiting for the infantry. Every person, both in the cavalry and infantry, was anxious to be in the fight; what was to be done? What else could be done under the circumstances but to move on with the cavalry? This was done; and after marching about three miles the Indians suddenly appeared in sight. The cavalry was immediately brought into line. Why not wait for the infantry now? Simply because the Indians themselves did not wait—had fired at least one shot, and made a demonstration on the right, and left before the command "charge" was given to the cavalry. The charge of the cavalry with "drawn sabres" was spoken of as a great error. This may or may not be the case. In civilized warfare the sabre is synonymous with the charge. The Indians, at the time the command "draw sabres" was given, presented all the appearance of regular and disciplined troops; and from their bold front and undaunted appearance, a hand to hand conflict was expected. The cavalry were armed with pistol carbines—a very short gun, and very uncertain at long ranges. Had a volley been fired at a distance of two hundred yards, very little damage other than alarming the horses would have been the effect, and this would have very materially injured the force of the charge. As soon as the men found that they could not approach near enough to use the sabre, the greater part used their revolvers and carbines, but on account of the swiftness of the Indian horses they could be used with but little effect. An Indian battle is proverbially hard to fight. After it is fought, it is easy to criticize it—a thousand suppositious modes of attack are advanced better than the one adopted—but it is usually planned in a quiet room, far away from a wily foe who is trying to out-manœuvre you at every step.

J. McF., First Cavalry.

English and Scotch Peers.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 13, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I noticed, in the European news in your paper of to-day, a notice that "the *Earl* of FIFE had been *made a Peer*, under the title of *Baron* SKENE." I have always been under the impression that a baron was the lowest in rank in the peerage, and that an earl was two grades higher, and, of *course*, a member of the peerage. Will the writer for your paper, who seems so thoroughly "posted" in English affairs, please explain this, to me, seeming incongruity, and oblige. Respectfully yours, CHILDERIE.

The Earl of FIFE was a *Scotch* Lord, and his elevation to the *English* Peerage, under the title of Baron SKENE, gives him a seat in the House of Lords, to which he was not previously entitled.

Absence of Mind.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The steamer *Empire State* struck the rocks on the reef running south from Blackwell's Island, and then ran to westward, striking the pier at the foot of Thirty-eighth-street. As she approached the dock, a man was seen standing by to jump, and as soon as the vessel struck he jumped on the pier, valise in hand, and ran as fast as he could several hundred feet from the wharf; he then stopped and looked behind, and saw the steamer running down the river, when he commenced crying and stated to the lookers-on that his *wife and children* were on board the steamer, and ran down along the rocks in chase of the boat. I guess he is no relation of the lamented HERNDON.

EYE WITNESS.

Connecticut State Fair.

BRIDGEPORT, Tuesday, Oct. 13, 1857.

The Connecticut State Fair opened to-day at Bridgeport, under very favorable auspices, the number of entries exceeding what they ever were previously, so early in the week. There are already entered of horses some 200; sheep and swine, 175; dairy products, grain, &c., 420; domestic manufactures, 250; woolen and cotton goods, 147; fine arts, 120; Durham cattle, 320; in all some 2,000 entries, and everything bids favorable for a fine show. Wednesday and Thursday are to be the great days, and large accessions are expected from neighboring cities.

W. J. P.

The charitable bequests of the late John E. Thayer, of Boston, are at last fully stated, the will having been admitted to probate. In addition to the legacy to Harvard College, Mr. Thayer gives $5,000 to a church in Lancaster, $2,000 to the Boston Mercantile Library, and $6,000 per annum in trust to his son, to be expended in charitable purposes.

John Mitchel's Southern War.

Mr. JOHN MITCHEL denies the truth of the statements published by Mr. FLEMING and referred to by us a few days since, concerning their encounter in the streets. The following correspondence gives his side of the story, and also adds a sequel to the whole affair:

KNOXVILLE, Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857.

TO JOSEPH MABRY, Esq.: MY DEAR SIR,—I perceive that FLEMING'S published account of the little affair the other day is full of falsehood. For example, he says I was armed when I first attacked him,—you know that I was unarmed, except with an ornamental cane, which instantly broke. But the strangest falsehood is, that in his subsequent speech to me upon the street, he suggested "an open and honorable encounter." This is the first time I have heard (or you either) of such a suggestion from him. You are aware that it was precisely to give him the opportunity of exacting such satisfaction, that I walked down the street with you, where, as I understood, he awaited me for that purpose; that I expressed such intentions to him; and when he reproached me with having attacked him "unprepared," I demanded whether he was prepared then, and there expressed my disposition to give him any sort of satisfaction he desired; asked him whether he was there only to talk, and finally informed him that talk from a whipped man was of no avail. All this he very naturally suppressed,—but my object in this note is not to get you to contradict anything of his statement, as I presume that from the very nature of it, nobody will believe it—and besides, I despise newspaper altercation. My object is to request you to call upon FLEMING, and tell him that neither you nor I heard anything of his allusion to an "open and honorable encounter,"—that I am still willing (notwithstanding his falsehoods and abuse) to afford him that satisfaction, if he has the spirit to seek it—but not on the streets of Knoxville, surrounded by an armed mob. You can suggest to him that Georgia is not far off.

All this I leave to you. If you agree with me that this course is admissible under the circumstances, you will do it for me. If you think otherwise, I shall be entirely guided by you, as I feel that I am perfectly safe in your hands. Faithfully, yours,

JOHN MITCHEL.

Saturday, Oct. 3, 1857.

JOHN MITCHEL, Esq.—*My dear Sir*: By my note to you of this morning, I advised you that you should notice FLEMING no further. Since that writing it occurred to me (and I deem it my duty to advise you of the fact) that it would be a liberal concession to him that I should, upon my own responsibility, approach him upon the subject. I did so, and called his attention to the expression which he represents himself as having used to you. I said to him that neither you nor myself had heard him use any language whatever importing a desire or willingness to meet you in an "equal and honorable encounter," and, furthermore, that I, as your friend, entertained no doubt whatever that, if he denied it, (notwithstanding what had occurred,) you would still meet him in any manner and at any place he might indicate, and thus concede to him an opportunity to obtain such satisfaction as an "equal and honorable encounter" might afford him. He declined compliance with the suggestion, by saying he was satisfied. So the conclusion I expressed in my note this morning recurs with greater force.

Very respectfully, J. A. MABRY.

Vermont—Message of Gov. Fletcher.

Gov. FLETCHER'S Message to the Vermont Legislature is brief. It opens with an acknowledgment of the Divine favor, and then gives attention to the Educational interests of the State. The establishment of a Board of Education, by the last Legislature, is commended, and a recommendation is added that an organized system of operations be immediately devised. The militia system of the State is effective. The continuance of the present laws prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks is earnestly recommended. Vermont railroads, like railroads elsewhere, have proved unprofitable. In some instances, the mortgages given to secure the payment of their bonds have been foreclosed, and the original corporations divested of all interest in them. In other cases legal proceedings have been commenced to accomplish a similar result. The legal interest and management of most of the railroads will thus, in all probability, soon be vested in trustees under mortgages, while the equitable interest and real ownership will be in the bondholders. Gov. FLETCHER considers it advisable to enact a general law, authorizing bond-holders to form themselves into new corporations. A vigilant examination of the Banking Laws is suggested, with a view to remedy all existing defects and add soundness to the currency. Agricultural interests are also commended to the fostering care of the Legislature. In regard to the prisons of the State, the Governor suggests the preparation of a separate place for juvenile offenders. He urges this point at considerable length, and with the degree of earnestness which the importance of the subject demands. The Geological Survey of the State has been successfully prosecuted during the year by Prof. HITCHCOCK. The work on the new State-house is progressing.

An act passed by the last Legislature for the relief of the poor in Kansas, imposed upon the Governor the duty of a correspondence and investigation. Letters were addressed to and replies received from Gov. GEARY. The result of inquiries in other channels demonstrated the fact that private aid rendered unnecessary the supplies of food and clothing contemplated in the act; hence none of the appropriation has been expended.

Strong Free-Soil sentiments are expressed by Gov. FLETCHER. He denounces the Dred Scott decision, declares that most of the abhorrent doctrines enunciated by a majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court were unnecessary to the determination of the case before them, and are therefore not clothed with the authority of law, and adds the following expression of his own views:

"These doctrines have been well and boldly characterized by one of the dissenting Judges, the oldest member of the Court and the only surviving associate of the venerated MARSHALL, as extra-judicial and of no binding force as authority. I am sure, when one of the Judges themselves uses this indignant and unqualified language, that the people of Vermont will not quietly acquiesce in an unnecessary and unauthorized declaration of doctrines they have always loathed, and which they consider hostile to the genius and spirit of the Republic to which they belong.

The Walker Expedition Against Nicaragua.

From the New-Orleans (French) Bee.

WALKER is preparing to return to Nicaragua; at least his friends say so, although they are silent as to his preparations and resources. If rumor is to be trusted, he has succeeded in enlisting three thousand men, and has in possession two hundred thousand dollars. *This is a very insignificant sum; half a million would hardly be enough to enable him to debark his alleged powers upon the coast of Nicaragua.* As for his little army, if it has, in reality, any existence, it presents a very respectable force. Three thousand Americans, well armed, and commanded by brave and experienced officers, could easily, we doubt not, take possession of Nicaragua; we do not mean to say they could maintain themselves there, for they would not only have, once more, the allied forces of Central America on their hands, but disease and desertion would thin their ranks as it did before. They would require reinforcements—they would require constant remittances of money and men. *Could they get them? Could Walker's friends in the United States negotiate his bills?* We must be permitted to doubt it.

It is, indeed, announced that the ex-Dictator has enrolled 3,000 men, but we are told they are still at New-York, Charleston, New-Orleans, Galveston, &c. How will they get to Central America? If they be transported there in detail, they will probably be cut to pieces, for the Costa Ricans have had evacuated the country, and to carry them in a body six first-class steamers would be required to sail from one port, where the volunteers must all have previously assembled, and whence it might be easy to transport them to San Juan. The rallying point would then be Boca del Tovro, to the south of Costa Rica.

Either of these alternatives would be costly, and difficult of execution. A steamer conveying troops, or, if

NEW-YORK CITY.

DEATH OF A REPORTER.—EDWIN COLSTON, many years a reporter for the New-York Press, was interred on Tuesday in Greenwood Cemetery. He died on Sunday morning last, at the residence of his mother, in Williamsburg, from asthma and bronchitis, with which he had been suffering for many months. Perhaps no member of the reportorial profession in this City was so widely known and generally respected as Mr. COLSTON. He was born in the town of Carthage, Jefferson County, New-York State, on the 6th of November, 1824. He learned the trade of a printer, and before he had arrived at his majority was editor of a weekly paper, published in his native town. He subsequently removed to Binghamton, Broome County, and became part proprietor and editor of the Broome County *Republican*, and shortly afterwards published the Binghamton *Daily Republican*. He removed to New-York about the year 1850, and published in Brooklyn, in connection with his brother, the Brooklyn *Freeman*, but soon afterwards disposed of his interest in the establishment, and organized the system of suburban reporting for nearly all the New-York dailies. To this he devoted himself to within a few days of his death, assisting at the same time in the management of a daily evening paper in Jersey City. He married about four years since. His wife died in 1854. He leaves behind a little girl about 3 years of age. He was a ready writer, vigorous and fluent speaker, and remarkably indefatigable.

THE DEFENDERS OF SARAGOSSA.—During the terrible gale in which the *Central America* went down, the ship *Emilia*, chartered by the Spanish Government to convey sixty of the soldiers engaged in the late insurrection in Spain from Cuba, to which island they had been exiled, back to their native country, to which, by the gracious pardon of the Queen they are permitted to return, was driven out of her course and ran for the port of New-York. Entering the harbor she was driven ashore on Long Island, and a good deal injured, and is now on the stocks undergoing repairs. She will be ready for sea in three or four weeks. Her crew, 47 seamen and mariners, and the soldiers, have dwelt in a house in Commerce-street, Brooklyn, since their arrival. These sixty men are a portion of a party of 700 soldiers who were sent to Cuba at the close of the insurrection, to serve there seven years as a punishment for having taken part with the insurrectionists at Saragossa. They had been on the island eleven months when they were pardoned. Many of the men are unwell, and their quarters are not remarkably comfortable.

MAKING VOTERS AT TAMMANY HALL.—Five men are busily engaged every day at Tammany Hall, from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M., in furnishing applicants their requsite naturalization papers, preparatory to being converted into voters at the ensuing election. The five men entered on their work last Thursday, and will remain in daily session till the 25th inst., which is the last day, under the statute, that the papers can be given out, so that the recipients can vote on the 9th of November. The rush of men anxious to become voters has not begun to be as lively as last season. Thus far there have been only about 300 names enrolled, which is far from being encouraging. Last year the list of names rolled up to over 3,000. It is well known, of course, that those receiving their papers at Tammany Hall have them given them for nothing, and are all expected to vote the Democratic ticket, unscratched.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—A well-dressed lady, about 30 years of age, was arrested on Tuesday for attempting to pass a $10 counterfeit bill on the Bank of Rondout, N. Y., at the grocery store of GEORGE HETTRICK, No. 425 Ninth-avenue. The woman refused to give her name. She was taken to the Twentieth Ward Station-House and locked up all night, and will be brought up to-day for examination.

MORE COUNTERFEIT-PASSERS.—GEORGE STANLEY, his wife, and JOHN MCGRAW, were arrested Tuesday evening, at their residence, several miles back of Williamsburg, charged with having been engaged in passing, in New-York, counterfeit bills on the Rondout Bank. A quantity of bogus quarter-dollars and some burglarious implements were found by the officers making the arrest.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Before Judge Daly.—Nos. 1687 to 1700, 1344. *Part II.*—Nos. 1670 to 1673, 1673½, 1674, 1675, 1676, 1678 to 1680, 1682, 1683, 1685, 1685½.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—For Thursday, 15th.—*Part I.*—Nos. 8, 146, 153, 165, 1678, 178, 182, 183, 184, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193. *Part II.*—Nos. 1518, 1567, 1573, 1589½, 1590, 1591, 1592, 1594, 1595, 1596, 1597, 1599, 1600, 1601.

SUPERIOR COURT—Oct. 15.—Nos. 462, 464, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 474, 475, 477, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 485 to 493, 495, 497, 498, 499, 501 to 511, 189, 265, 273.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Judge Brady.

DECISIONS.

Geer vs. *De Leyer.*—Judgment for plaintiff.

Rodgers vs. *Caffe*, &c.—New trial denied.

Purdy vs. *Muloihill*, &c.—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, but with leave to answer, &c.

Bonnard vs. *Pierre.*—Motion granted unless defendant answer in ten days, &c.

Paine vs. *Blakeney.*—Bail reduced to $300.

Hadden vs. *Mellis*, &c.—Case settled.

The Bennett and Sickles Libel Case—Settlement of the Suit.

Before the Recorder at Chambers.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14, 1857.

The room in which the Court of General Sessions is held was crowded yesterday afternoon by persons anxious to hear the further proceedings in the suit of Mr. Daniel E. Sickles against James Gordon Bennett, editor and proprietor of the *New-York Herald*, for libel.

Mr. Bennett appeared in Court at three o'clock P. M., the hour previously agreed upon.

Mr. Graham, counsel for the plaintiff, addressed the Court, saying: Before the recognizance is put in, I would say that by the Statute of 1855 the Court is bound to give the party express notice that he can elect to be tried at the Special Sessions or at the General Sessions. That Statute is mandatory.

Mr. Field—We consider that the express notice has been given to us.

Mr. Graham—You consider that the Recorder has informed you of your rights, as prescribed by law?

Mr. Field assented.

The recognizances of the defendant were handed in.

Mr. Graham—It is as well to proceed according to law. Do we understand the defendant as electing to be tried at the General Sessions, or at the Special Sessions?

Mr. Field—Of course at the General Sessions. When the indictment is found, we prefer to be tried there.

Mr. Graham—Very well. Of course we understand that official notice has been given.

Recorder—That disposes of that matter. There is nothing further to be done to-day.

And so the crowd, satisfied with that assurance, withdrew.

The preliminary announcement of the plaintiff's attorney satisfied the hearers that the litigation was virtually at an end.

The surprise thereupon manifested could hardly find adequate expression short of the exclamation of a Scotchman even more well-known than Mr. Bennett himself: "Pro-di-gi-ous!"

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—OCT. 14.

Before His Honor Recorder Smith.

The Recorder charged the Jury at length in the case of Patrick Connelly and John Quinlan, accused by James Ferguson with highway robbery, in Weststreet, on the 14th of September last. The charge evidently leaned to a conviction. The Jury, however, after twenty-five minutes' deliberation, returned a verdict of not guilty.

Samuel Doyle, charged with grand larceny, in stealing $2,000 from his employers, Wilson & Co., was acquitted on a *pro forma* verdict, the evidence (as was admitted by the prosecution,) being both circumstantial and deficient.

David Hennessey, accused of petit larceny for the alleged theft of a coat, worth $18, was found guilty and sentenced to six months in the Penitentiary.

The case of Michael Carroll, a colored man, charged with stealing a piece of silk, was commenced, and had not terminated when the Court adjourned.

Hon. William P. Preble died at Portland on Sunday morning at the age of 76. He was one of the most distinguished citizens of Maine. Judge Preble was educated at Harvard College, and graduated in 1806, in the class with Dr. Coggswell, of the Astor Library, Alexander H. Everett, and other distinguished men. Previous to the war of 1812 he was appointed District-Attorney of the United States, and became a leader in the Democratic Party. He subsequently represented Portland in the Constitutional Convention which framed the State Constitution of Maine. On the inauguration of the new State Government he was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court. Later, he was appointed Minister to the Netherlands. He was the first President of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad.

The most destructive fire that ever ravaged St. Anthony, Min., occurred on the morning of the 20th of September. Carpenter, Andrews & Co. are the heaviest losers—some $15,000 and no insurance. Chas. King lost three buildings; Thos. Moulton, $8,000, partially insured; L. H. Moulton, $3,000; Cross, Pillsbury & Co., $10,000, no insurance; J. A. Lemmon, $6,000, no insurance; and other smaller amounts.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

repared every week, expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 14, 1857.

The principal Market Places are the WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, 44TH-STREET; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street; and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 13, 1857.

YARDS.	BEEVES. In market to-day.	BEEVES. Rec'ps for the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Swine.
WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, Forty-fourth-st.	2826	3037	33	269	1644	3860
Browning's, Sixth-street	.....	118	32	34	4867	.....
Chamberlin's Robinson-st.	.....	129	53	87	4593	.....
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	.....	92	114	93	.....	.....
Sales reported at Bergen	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week	2826	3636	232	383	11104	3860
Last week	2560	3353	207	857	11513	696

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1858 } 3,548

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards received, as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veal.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	1138	.....	.....	.....	966
Hudson River Railroad	567	.....	.....	200	1705
Hudson River Boats	1009	.....	.....	198	1185
Harlem Railroad	325	33	269	1246	.....
New-Haven Railroad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden & Amboy R. R.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
On Foot	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio	669	Massachusetts	—
New-York	633	Pennsylvania	—
Illinois	823	Texas	—
Kentucky	587	Connecticut	—
Indiana	425	Michigan	—
Virginia	—	New-Jersey	—
Iowa	—	Cherokee Nation	—

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are fully 1c. lower on the same quality.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium Cattle	none.	none.
First quality	9½c.@10¾c.	10¾c.@11c.
Medium quality	8c. @ 9c.	9c. @10c.
Poor quality	7c. @ 8c.	7½c.@ 8½c.
Poorest quality	6c. @ 7c.	6c. @ 7c.
General selling prices	8c. @ 9c.	8½c.@10c.
Average of all sales	8¾c.@—	9c. @ 9¼c.

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 6c.@10c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 7½c.@10c. BROWNING reports Beeves at 7½c.@10c.

REMARKS ON THE BEEF MARKET.

The present has been the dullest market we have ever witnessed at the Forty-fourth-street Cattle-yards. The Beef trade looked, during the entire forenoon, as though it might be included in the category of downtown banks, and be reported "suspended," for up to 12 o'clock very few cattle had been sold at any price. About noon word reached the yards that the City banks were paying out their own notes, which was a great relief to many whose operating funds were supposed to be locked up beyond their control, and confidence was partially restored. Sales were made more freely, although at low prices, and the transactions were far from being brisk. The supply of cattle was large, and the quality medium, but an improvement upon last week. The books showed a yardage of 2,826 fresh cattle for to-day, to which a sufficient number left over last week may be added to swell the amount to over 3,000. This is more than sufficient for a healthy money market, and beef-eating times for the people; but with a panic in the one and a necessary curtailment in the other, nearly one-half of this number was either withdrawn during the day or left unsold in the yards at night, making the actual sales of the day very small. It is asked how the butchers get along with so little beef, when people must eat as much as at other times. This is answered by the fact that a very large proportion of our laboring population are now thrown out of employ, and are obliged to live upon a cheaper vegetable diet; besides, the hotels are consuming much less meat than usual at this season. Furthermore, butchers would buy more if they had funds at command which Western men would accept. Quite a number of dróves of Cattle were either not yarded at all or early taken out and sent to pasture. Probably over 500 head are thus held near this City and at Bergen, which, with the numbers left over, will go far towards supplying another market, though it is likely many Cattle will be sold between this and next Wednesday. Prices to-day were at a low figure, as compared with last week, although the average sales were kept up a little by a better class of Cattle offered. Very few animals brought over 10c., while good Bullocks went at 8c.@9c., and in one case a whole drove of light fair Steers were sold at $40 each, or about 7½c. ₱ lb. The owner, however, was not satisfidd with this, and the purchaser not considering them over cheap, relinquished his claim to them. The drovers or owners meet with many inconveniences in getting their Cattle to market in these times when paper is at a discount, and most of the gold either hoarded up or securely locked in the bank vaults. One of these Western owners who came in by the Erie road with seventy Cattle, drove them from Bergen to the ferry, intending to cross over to this market, but was stopped at the ferry with the query whether he had the *gold* to pay ferriage, otherwise they were not to cross. Not exactly liking this proceeding, he took them back to Bergen, declaring they should have no money of any kind from him, as he would retail them on the other side of the river. Very few went East from Albany, perhaps owing in part to a disinclination to take New-England money.

The following are the principal lots on sale to-day, including a few lots disposed of last evening:

No.	State.	Owner.	Salesmen.
42	Ky	M. H. Parker	Myers & Allerton.
82	Ill	Jas. McCartney	Miller, Haring & Gurn'y.
92	Ind	Holden & Atkinson	S. Smith.
86	Ohio	J. Bryant	Sherman & Wheeler.
80	Ill	S. B. Richardson	Miller, Haring & Gurn'y.
56	N. Y	Wm. Elliott	T. White & Son.
99	Ohio	T. C. Eastman	Allerton & Co.
32	Ky	Rosendale & Can	Eckstein & Lauterbeck.
119	Ill	G. W. N. Chaney	O. Hurd & Val. & Mar'n.
76	Ohio	Duncan & McConnell	Vail & Carey.
97	Ind	Briggs & Co	E. Wheaton.
35	Ind	D. Drummond	M. Dalton.
132	Ill	J. T. Alexander	S. Ulery.
53	Iowa	J. L. Budlong	I. Budlong.
36	Ohio	Neil & Taylor	I. Budlong.
29	N. Y	T. Wheeler	Owner.
32	Ohio	H. Miller	Westhaimer & Bro.
33	Ohio	J. Yokum	Westhaimer & Bro.
50	Ohio	Dye & Co	J. Flynn.
41	N. Y	M. Ackerman	Vail & Carey.
33	Ohio	Porter & Kirkpatrick	Beach & Bray.
30	Ohio	J. T. Holmes	Owner.
32	Ohio	J. N. Cherry	Westhaimer & Bro.
32	Ind	J. Comstock	Mead & Holcomb.
100	Ill	Wm. H. Harris	Owner.
103	Ohio	J. Emerson	Geo. Ayrault.
88	Ill	T. Hutton	Harris & Barnes.
67	Ohio	Beach & Bray	Owners.
78	Ill	J. H. Williams	Owner.
75	Ky	W. R. Duncan & Co	Owners.
66	Ky	Scott & Moreland	D. Barnes.
108	Ohio	I. George	J. A. Merritt.
70	Ill	C. C. Dye	W. H. Harris.
100	Ohio	Reddock & Powell	Geo. Ayrault.
75	Ohio	M. Meeks	Owner.
49	Ind	S. M. Kee	Geo. Toffey.
20	N. Y	G. Dickey	M. Dalton.

We present, as usual, a few extracts from our copious notes of the transactions of this day:

HOLDEN & ATKINSON forwarded 92 rather common Indiana steers, rated at 575 lbs., which S. SMITH was working off at about $47 each, or 8¼c.

JAMES MCCARTNEY contributed 82 good fair Illinois steers, which would dress about 625 lbs. MILLER, HARING & GURNEY were getting 8c.@9c. for them.

S. B. RICHARDSON brought on 160 steers from Illinois, but finding a hard market withheld one-half of them. The balance were offered by MILLER, HARING & GURNEY, but when we passed the yard towards noon none were sold. An offer of 7½c.@8c. was being made for a portion of them.

T. C. EASTMAN'S drove of 99 very good cattle, from Fayette County, Ohio, came in last Monday, too late for market, being detained by an accumulation of dead freight on the Hudson River Road, to a loss of more than $1,000 to the owner, as they were selling from $10 to $20 less than they would have brought at last market. ALLERTON & CONGER were getting 6¾c. for them. Rated 725 lbs.

ROSENDALE & CANN had 32 nice Kentuckians, selling by ECKSTEIN & LAUTERBECK at about $65 each, or 8½c. on 800 lbs. net.

BRIGGS & Co.'s 97 fair steers from Warren County, Indiana, were selling by E. WHEATON at 8c.@8¾c. Estimated 600 lbs.

J. T. ALEXANDER forwarded 132 common Illinois stock, rated at 625 lbs. net. S. ULERY was getting about 8c. upon an average for them.

GEORGE SAGE sold at Bergen 100 New-York and Michigan cattle of mixed quality at 6c.@8c.

DYE & Co. had 50 fair 600 lb. Ohio steers on sale by J. FLYNN; they were bringing 8c.@9c.

M. H. PARKER had 42 Kentucky Durhams, fed by Major SHELBY, of Fayette County. They were a choice lot of heavy steers, weighing 1,782 gross at home, and would probably dress about 925 lbs. They were the top of the market, bringing 10c.@11c. S. ULERY took six at $106, and three others brought $110 each, or about 11c. ₱ lb. MYERS & ALLERTON salesmen.

WM. ELLIOTT forwarded 56 State cattle, consisting of heifers, cows and oxen, of uneven grades and weights. T. WHITE & SON were selling them very slowly at 7c.@10c.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, *usually with their Calves at their sides.* The prices vary somewhat with the supply and demand, and vary greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $90@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $30 to $40 or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $20@$25. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

We quote but very little change in this market during the week. The receipts show a gain in numbers, but prices are the same. There has been a little more inquiry for fresh Cows during the past few days.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 33 fresh cows during the week, selling at $25@$30 for common, $38@$45 for good, and $50@$60 for extras. Of the limited number offered nearly all have been sold. Prices do not vary from last week.

BROWNING reports receipts of 32 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $30@$40 for good, and $50@$65 for extras. The demand just now is active, even greater than the supply, leaving no stock on hand.

CHAMBERLIN reports 53 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$35 for common; $40@$50 for good; and $50@$60 for extras. Very little change in price during the week. There is a fair supply and a brisker market.

O'BRIEN reports 114 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $35@$45 for good; and $50@$60 for extras. One fine Durham sold during the week for $125. She was bought by a Cuban for his own use. Market generally rather dull, with good supply on hand.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. "Bobs"—that is, Calves a few days old—are usually sold by the head at such prices as can be agreed upon, sometimes for but little more than the skin is worth. The principal places of sale are ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S.

The footings at the different markets show a falling off of nearly 200 calves as compared with last week. Prices have not advanced however. As cool weather approaches people consume more pork and less veal.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 269 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@7. Stock lighter than last week, but, as the demand is equally light, the supply is ample. The market is very dull to-day.

BROWNING reports receipts of 34 Veal Calves, selling generally at 5c.@7c.; very few 7½c. Just enough are offering to meet the wants of the butcher.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 87 Veal Calves selling at 5½c.@7½c. The supply is about sufficient, and the market pretty good.

O'BRIEN reports 93 Veal Calves, selling at 6c.@7¾c. They are selling with tolerable briskness at figures a little below those of last week. There is a medium supply.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ₱ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reputed prices is generally due to variation in the quality. When they are sold by weight, it is usually the *net* weight, which is ordinarily one-half what they weigh when alive, the pelt and offal making the other half. If fat and small-boned, they will dress 55 lbs., and in some cases 60 lbs., ₱ hundred. The average run is about one-half the live weight.

The City receipts differ but little from last week. Prices are scarcely as good on the smaller numbers sold. The stock on hand is ample. More might be sold but for the money panic.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 1,654 Sheep and Lambs, selling at 7c.@9c. ₱ lb. dressed weight for Sheep, and 8c.@10c. ₱ lb. for Lambs. Receipts have been quite sufficient for the demand. Prices are fully ½c. lower than last week, with a very dull market. We noticed a lot of 61 rather small Lambs sold for $1 75 each—a *small* price surely.

BROWNING reports receipts of 4,867 Sheep and Lambs, selling generally at 7c.@9c. net for Sheep, and 7c.@10c. for Lambs. There is a large stock on hand, although, owing to the fog on the river, no Sheep had been received this morning. The general quality of the stock is very fair, and sells slowly at the prices of last week for the same quality.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 4,593 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $2 50@$4 50 ₱ head. Market slow.

REPORTS OF BROKERS' SALES AT BROWNING'S FOR WEEK ENDING OCT. 13, 1857.

SAMUEL MCGRAW reports sales of

65 Sheep and Lambs at	$209 37
85 Sheep and Lambs at	378 62
60 Sheep and Lambs at	218 63
57 Sheep and Lambs at	247 49
88 Sheep and Lambs at	396 00
74 Sheep and Lambs at	317 87
40 Sheep and Lambs at	95 25
18 Sheep and Lambs at	69 50
80 Sheep and Lambs at	127 50
22 Sheep and Lambs at	98 00
64 Sheep and Lambs at	288 00
653	$2,446 23

THOS. C. LARKIN reports sales of

78 Sheep and Lambs at	$243 00
151 Sheep and Lambs at	490 00
99 Sheep and Lambs at	308 87
169 Sheep and Lambs at	641 50
48 Sheep and Lambs at	169 75
11 Sheep and Lambs at	45 50
141 Sheep and Lambs at	465 24
697	$2,363,86

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ₱ lb, gross or live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street, and at various other yards, while large droves are sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses.

With large arrivals during the week the market is more than supplied. Prices have declined a little. Packers buy sparingly in the present unsettled state of trade of all kinds.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 3,860 hogs during the past week. Prices for live hogs ranged during the week at about 6¾c.@6¾c. for prime corn-fed hogs, and 5¾c.@6c. for distillery hogs. Arrivals have been free, with dull sales. A large number remained in the yards unsold this evening. Prices are a little lower.

VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, Pork-packers, No. 200 Chambers-street, report prices as follows:

CORN-FED.

Live.....6¼@6¾ | Dressed.....7¼@8

DISTILLERY.

Live.....5¾@5¾ | Dressed.....7@7½

Market heavy.

G. W. DORAN, commission merchant, Nos. 5 and 6 Centre Row, West Washington Market, reports:

	Live.	Dressed.
Prime West'n corn Hogs	6¼@6¾ gross.	8¼@8¾ net.
Prime distill Hogs	5¼@5¼ gross.	6¾@7¼ net.
This State Hogs	6¾@6¾ gross.	8¾@8¾ net.
Stock Hogs (no sale.)	— @ — gross.	— @ — net.

Arrivals are heavy, with some 3,000 on the market unsold. Prices are on the decline.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Times.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 14, 1857.

The prices given in our report from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the qualities of the articles.

The Produce Markets, in common with everything else, have recently suffered a decline under the money pressure, for though people must eat, they certainly have purchased less than usual, during a week or two past. This is in part to be accounted for by the fact that many families are laying in fewer stores for Winter than usual, partly perhaps for want of ready means, and partly from doubt whether some tide in money affairs may not sweep them far from their present habitations. There is also a great anxiety on the part of producers to convert their stock into ready money at a considerable sacrifice in the price, rather than to sell on credit as formerly. Further there is a general impression that the prices of produce will be lower in the future, and there is a consequent crowding of it to the market.

Potatoes are now held about as last week, but go slowly. They are coming in freely from the North, and the City stock is getting to be quite large. Some extra varieties are held at $3@$3 25 ₱ bbl., but very fair Potatoes are plenty at $2 25@$2 50 ₱ bbl.

Apples are easier, under free arrivals from the West. Our quotations show a decline in price. The principal portion of them are sold upon arrival here in large lots, including various qualities, at $2@$2 25 ₱ bbl. for the lot.

Some extra Virgalieu Pears bring $12@$15 ₱ bbl., while common varieties are tolerably plenty at $2@$3.

Quinces are mostly poor as yet, and are selling at 75c.@$1 50 ₱ hundred. The few good ones bring from $1 50@$2, or $3@$4 ₱ barrel.

Grapes are abundant and cheap, at least common fruit. The early frost killed the foliage on many vines, preventing the fruit from ripening. Much of this is in market at 4c. to 8c. ₱ lb., while the finer Isabella from the Croton Point vineyards and elsewhere bring 12c.@15c.

Cranberries are plenty and many of them very fine. The best Eastern berries are now worth $10 ₱ barrel, instead of $15, the price of the same fruit last year.

Butter is very dull, with a heavy stock on hand. Dealers are advising the farmers to keep their dairies back for the present. It is almost impossible to force off any quantity at the present time. We hear of 12c.@15c. talked of by some dealers for dairies of State Butter.

Cheese is abundant at lower figures. The supply is large.

Lard is in less supply than the above, but sales are dull, at last week's prices, with a downward look.

Poultry is slow, cheaper meats taking its place in these times of curtailment.

Potatoes—Junes, ₱ bbl	$1 87 @$2 12
Potatoes—Mercer, ₱ bbl	2 50 @ 3 00
Potatoes—Dykeman, ₱ bbl	2 25 @ 2 50
Potatoes—Peach Blow, ₱ bbl	2 25 @ 2 50
Potatoes—Whites, ₱ bbl	1 75 @ 2 00
Potatoes—Sweet, Va., ₱ bbl	2 25 @ 2 50
Potatoes—Sweet, Delaware, ₱ bbl	2 75 @ 3 00
Potatoes—Sweet, Jersey, ₱ bbl	2 50 @ 2 75
Onions—Red, ₱ bbl	1 50 @ 1 75
Onions—White, ₱ bbl	1 75 @ 2 00
Onions—Yellow, ₱ bbl	1 50 @ 1 62
Beets—₱ 100 bunches	1 50 @ 2 00
Carrots—₱ doz. bunches	37 @ 44
Parsnips—₱ doz. bunches	37 @ 44
Salsify—₱ dozen bunches	75 @ —
Cranberries—₱ bbl	7 00 @ 9 00
Cranberries—Extra, ₱ bbl	10 00 @ —
Chickory—₱ 100	75 @ 1 00
Tomatoes—₱ basket	62 @ 88
Apples—Common, ₱ bbl	1 50 @ —
Apples—Table, ₱ bbl	2 50 @ 3 00
Apples—Fall Pippins, ₱ bbl	2 50 @ 3 00
Apples—Greenings, ₱ bbl	2 00 @ 2 50
Pears—Cooking, ₱ bbl	1 50 @ 3 00
Pears—Virgalieu, ₱ bbl	10 00 @12 00
Pears—Rushmore, ₱ bbl	3 50 @ 4 00
Peaches—Jersey, ₱ basket	1 50 @ 2 00
Quinces—Prime, ₱ bbl	3 00 @ 4 00
Quinces—Common, ₱ bbl	1 50 @ 2 50
Grapes—Isabella, ₱ lb	6 @ 8
Grapes—Common, ₱ lb	4 @ 6
Nutmeg Melons—₱ bbl	50 @ 75
Citron Melons—₱ bbl	75 @ 1 00
Turnips—Rutabagas, ₱ bbl	75 @ 1 00
Turnips—Flat, ₱ bbl	50 @ 75
Pumpkins—Cheese, Common ₱ 100	3 00 @ 4 00
Pumpkins—Cheese, Extra, ₱ 100	8 00 @10 00
Squashes—Marrow, ₱ bbl	1 25 @ —
String Beans—₱ basket	50 @ 75
Beans—Lima, ₱ bushel	50 @ 75
Corn—Sweet, ₱ 100	1 00 @ 1 25
Cabbages—₱ 100	1 25 @ 3 50
Cauliflower—Common, ₱ doz	50 @ 75
Cauliflower—Extra, ₱ doz	1 50 @ 2 00
Egg Plants—₱ doz	37 @ 44
Leeks—₱ 100	3 00 @ 4 00
Celery—₱ doz	87 @ 1 00
Garlic—₱ 100	6 00 @ 6 50
Peppers—₱ 100	37 @ 50
Peppers—Cayenne, ₱ dozen strings	62 @ —
Butter—Orange Co., pails, ₱ lb	20 @ 23
Butter—State, ₱ lb	15 @ 18
Ohio and other Western States, ₱ lb	12 @ 14
Lard—In bbls	14¾@ 16
Lard—Kegs	16 @ 16¾
Cheese—₱ lb	5 @ 8
Eggs—Fresh, State, ₱ doz	16 @ 16½
Eggs—Western, ₱ doz	— @ —
Fowls—₱ pair	88 @ 1 00
Fowls—Bucks County, ₱ lb	15 @ 18
Chickens—Roast, ₱ pair	63 @ 1 00
Chickens—Broilers, ₱ pair	50 @ 63
Ducks—₱ pair	75 @ 1 25
Turkeys—₱ lb	14 @ 16
Turkeys—Spring	88 @ 1 25
Geese—Each	1 00 @ 1 50
Pigeons—Stall-fed, ₱ doz	1 25 @ 1 50
Pigeons—Squab, ₱ doz	1 50 @ 1 63
Pigeons—Wild, ₱ doz	75 @ 88
Woodcocks—₱ doz	2 50 @ 3 00
Partridge—₱ pair	50 @ 63
Reed Birds—₱ doz	31 @ 38
Roasting Pigs	1 25 @ 2 00
Rabbits—₱ pair	18 @ 25
Hares—₱ pair	25 @ 38

Markets....*Carefully reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in moderate demand at steady rates. Pearls, $5 75; Pots, $6 25@$6 50 ₱ 100 lbs. Saleratus, 7c.; Soda-ash, (80 ₱ cent.,) 2¾c.@3c. ₱ lb. Stock of Ashes in the Inspection Warehouse to-day, 865 bbls., including 735 bbls. Pearls and 130 bbls. Pots.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Trade is quite dull; prices are irregular and somewhat nominal. The Lowell *Courier* states that all the mills in the Boot corporation were to stop working on Saturday evening, and not resume again till the 1st of November.

COFFEE—Is quiet, and prices are without improvement. Java, 16½c.@17c.; Jamaica, 12¾c.@13c.; Maracaibo, 12¼c.@13½c.; Rio, 10½c.@12c.; St. Domingo, 10c.@10¼c., cash; Bahia, 10½c., and Native Ceylon, 13c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—The demand is very limited, at prices generally below the claims of factors. No important sales have been reported,—and quotations are still unsettled. The available supply is down to about 1,200 bales, against 27,100 bales same time last year. Middling Upland could hardly be sold for more than 12c., cash, and other kinds at proportionate rates, ₱ lb.,—but owners are unwilling to part with their lots on such terms.

New-Orleans Cotton Statement. Oct. 7.

	Bales.	
Stock on hand and on shipboard 1st Sept	7,321	
Received in September	52,655	
Received 1st to 6th Oct	29,724—	
Received Oct. 6	6,947—	56,671
Total		94,271
Exported Oct. 6		
Exported previously	12,315—	12,315
Stock on hand and not cleared		81,956

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is in improved demand at firmer prices. Sales, 9,000 bbls

Superfine State	$4 50@ 4 60
Extra State	4 70@ 4 90
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 50@ 4 65
Superfine Ohio	4 55@ 4 65
Fancy Ohio	4 70@ 4 80
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 70@ 6 50
Extra Ohio	5 00@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	5 00@ 5 10
Extra Genesee	5 25@ 7 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 50@ 8 50

Canadian is in demand at higher rates; sales 600 bbls. good superfine to extra, at $5@$6 ₱ barrel. Southern Flour is doing better. Sales, 1,050 barrels good mixed to choice extra at $5 40@$7 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet and languid at $3 50@$4 60 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is dull and nominal at $3 30@$3 40 for Jersey, and $3 75@$4 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is worth $2 ₱ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—The market is dull, and prices are generally nominal. Sales by auction in Boston, Oct. 13:—Raisins, 1,500 boxes layers, $3 50@$3 35; 250 half do. do., $1 80@$1 87½; 156 qr. do. do., 95c.; 40 boxes layer, $3 20; 2,100 boxes bunch, $3@$3 05; 1,200 half do. do., $1 50@$1 55; 1,600 qr. do. do., 85c., 4 months. Pecan Nuts,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 15, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price two cents:—Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: five copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; Eight copies for Twelve Dollars; Twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance:—Bills of all specie-paying Banks received at par.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All communications intending to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By way of New-Orleans we have received a telegraphic summary of a fortnight's later news from the North and South Pacific. The *Northern Light*, due at this port to-day, will bring a million and a quarter in treasure. The full vote of California in the recent State election is announced. WELLER (Democrat) received a majority of 11,000 votes over both the Republican and Know-Nothing candidates. Another filibuster expedition is reported to have been organized at San Diego, and several Americans were arrested on suspicion of being implicated therein. California markets were dull and the accounts from the mines good.

Yesterday, in Wall-street, Gold was to have been made a marketable, instead of current medium, by reason of the bank suspension the day before. It may be yet. But holders were in a number of instances unable to get an offer from the bullion brokers and returned their parcels to bank in general deposit. Others received 1@1½@2½ per cent. premium. The Foreign Exchanges had scarcely time to act under the new order of things before the steamer sailed for Liverpool at 1 o'clock. The rates advanced at five per cent. Last evening the Associated Banks adopted the New-York State Currency, Country and City, as *Current Funds* in all general banking transactions,—an arrangement which will greatly mitigate the inconvenience of the suspension. All the City banks which broke down early in the day yesterday, including the Ocean, were restored to regular business. An order for a receiver in the case of the Ocean was voluntarily vacated. A telegraphic report from Boston that LITTLE, ALDEN & Co., who have a branch house of very extensive business here, had stopped payment, wants confirmation. The failures here have been comparatively few since Monday. Altogether the rigor of the pressure appeared yesterday to have been considerably mitigated.

The Judges of the Supreme Court in this District yesterday adopted and promulgated a code of opinions in regard to the enforcement of the penalties of the law against suspended Banks. They agree that it is for them to wind up the Banks or not, in the exercise of a sound discretion,—that they are not to be enjoined unless they are insolvent or unless an injunction may be necessary to prevent fraud or injustice,—that a suspension of specie payments is not proof of insolvency, and that no injunction should issue without giving both parties a hearing. The publication of this opinion has reassured the public, and will prevent any attempts to force the suspended Banks into liquidation.

At a meeting of the stockholders and bondholders of the New-York and Erie Railroad, held last night in Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a considerable sum was subscribed for the purpose of effecting the six million loan which the company requires, to meet its present embarrassments and continue its improvements. Speeches were made by Mr. DAVIS, Mr. LATHERS, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. RUGGLES and Mr. DEHON. The proceedings were entirely harmonious.

All of the Brooklyn Banks suspended specie payment yesterday. It was anticipated and occasioned no excitement or uneasiness. The other business of the Banks is transacted as usual. Two of the Savings Banks have closed their doors temporarily, and the other, the Williamsburg Savings Bank, pays up to $50 on demand, and for larger amounts requires the thirty' days notice provided for in the by-laws.

The General Produce Markets experienced a little relief yesterday. The receipts of Breadstuffs were limited. The demand was more animated, and prices advanced. Flour, 10c.@15c. ₱ bbl; Wheat, 3c.@4c.; and Corn about 2c. ₱ bushel. Oats only were cheaper, having been freely offered. Provisions were rather heavy. Groceries continued quiet and languid, though there was less pressure to sell. Cotton was unchanged. Freights were somewhat brisker, though not remarkably firmer. The number of vessels of all classes in port was 768.

The Cattle markets at Fourth-street came almost to a stand-still yesterday morning, though some 3,000 beeves of fair quality were offered for sale in the yards. The sudden suspension of the banks, in which most of the ready funds of the butchers and brokers were lodged, left them without the means of paying cash for cattle, and cash is now about the only thing that will be received by western owners of live stock. Towards noon intelligence reached the yards that the banks were paying out their own bills, which set the market in operation, though at a slow rate. Not more than half the cattle brought forward for yesterday's sales were disposed of at any price, while most of the sales were at a considerably lower figure than at any previous market for several years, and this without allowing for the depreciated currency paid out. However hard this may be for the producers, it is certainly a godsend to the multitudes whose means of procuring the necessaries of life have become greatly lessened, if not entirely cut off. With the great fall in the wholesale cost of cattle recently, and the abundant supply already in and about the City still unsold, consumers may well demand of the butchers a large cutting down in the retail prices of meat.

Our Washington correspondent writes that movements are on foot in the Southern States, of a very formidable character, for a fresh invasion of Nicaragua, and that the measures of the Administration are not such as are calculated to prevent or check it. The New-Orleans *Bee*, on the other hand, confidently relies on the President to stop the proceedings which are now notoriously in progress for such a renewed crusade.

The additional returns received from Pennsylvania go to insure the success of the Democrats. The whole Democratic State Ticket is elected by a large majority, though there is a considerable falling off in the aggregate vote as compared with that cast at the Presidential Election.

The returns received from the Ohio Election up to a late hour last night were very meagre, and indicate a considerable gain in the Democratic vote, though not enough, it was thought, to insure a Democratic success. From Iowa we have NO returns of consequence.

Yesterday, before the Recorder at Chambers, Mr. JAS. GORDON BENNETT, of the New-York *Herald*, gave bail to stand his trial (when indicted) for a libel alleged to have been published by him against the honor and fair fame of Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES. This giving bail was regarded as being in fact a formality indicative of the settlement and termination of the suit.

The Central Republican Committee held a meeting last evening, and denounced by a vote of 22 to 15 all special legislation as always unwise and impolitic, especially at the present time, as the exigencies of the times did not demand any action in behalf of the suspending banks. The debate involved was very spicy. One member had no hopes that any good effect would result from the resolution, because Governor KING was afflicted with a chronic weakness, and would not be able to withstand the pressure of the moneyed men sent to beset him from this City. The same body also ordered the printing of State tickets for the coming election, as they feared the State Committee were remiss in their duty.

There was a meeting last night of the Democratic General Committee at Tammany Hall. They received the report of the result of the Primary Elections, and transacted some other business of no general interest.

In the Second Assembly District of Kings County, the Americans and Republicans have united upon WINCHESTER BRITTAIN, Esq. (A.,) for Assembly. In the Third District a union has been effected upon H. B. DURYEA, (R.)

The Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church met yesterday for the transaction of business in St. Bartholomew's Church, Lafayette-place. The Bishop of South Carolina, Right Rev. T. F. DAVIS, D. D., delivered last evening the annual sermon in the Church of the Ascension.

At the meeting of the Board of Councilmen yesterday the only action taken of material importance was the adjournment until Thursday, when the order of the day will be taken up as to the reorganization of the departments of the City. The Commissioners of Emigration did not find any pressing matter requiring them to organize yesterday.

The Bank Suspension.

Movements are on foot for an Extra Session of the Legislature. One Committee has been sent to Albany by the Banks, and another by the merchants, for the purpose of urging the Governor to convene one immediately. The object, of course, is to procure some legislation which shall relieve the Banks from the penalties to which they are subjected by existing laws, for refusing to pay their depositors and redeem their notes. We trust the Governor will give this very grave proposition all the consideration which its importance merits, before he complies with such a request. Our Banking laws have been carefully framed and are generally regarded as being eminently sound in principle and wise in detail. The Constitution holds Banks, in the payment of their debts, to the same responsibility which rests upon individuals. If a merchant cannot pay his notes with money, the law enables his creditors to compel a sale of his property for the purpose of making payment. If his creditors find that he is solvent they are, generally wise enough to give him time to convert his property into money to the best advantage. The creditors of a Bank compose the mass of the whole community. The entire population of this City are creditors, directly or indirectly, of the City Banks,—and the laws of the State give them abundant and effective means of securing the payment of their dues. It is perfectly proper that these laws should be enforced,—and any appeal on the part of the Banks to the Legislature for summary relief from their operation, is unjust to the public and unbecoming the character of the Banks themselves. We trust that no such appeal will be heeded without a very full and careful survey of the whole question.

We stated in the TIMES of yesterday morning, in a summary way, the general provisions of the law in regard to Bank suspensions. A more detailed statement of these provisions will fully sustain the opinion which we then expressed, that they are sufficient for the protection of the public and at the same time inflict no hardship upon the Banks themselves. There are two legal modes by which redress may be sought for the suspension of specie payments. One was enacted in 1845 and is contained in the Revised Statutes; and the other is embodied in the amendments to the General Banking Law adopted April 5, 1849. By the former it is enacted that, upon the application of the Attorney-General on behalf of the State,—or of *any creditor or stockholder*, the Supreme Court, upon bill or petition, upon due proof of any of the following facts, namely, that a Bank is "*insolvent, or unable to pay its debts*, or shall have violated any of the provisions of its charter or of any other act binding upon such corporation," *may issue an injunction and appoint a Receiver*. This provision is certainly one of great stringency, and is admirably calculated to protect both bill-holders and depositors from loss. Nor can the Banks with any justice complain of it:—for they are only to be closed if "insolvent"—and then in the discretion of the Court, and upon its determination of the fact. It is well settled, by the recent decision of the Court of Appeals in the celebrated Trust cases, that the mere suspension of payment does not constitute insolvency:—and the Justices of the Supreme Court for this District, in an opinion which will be found in another column, have just declared unanimously that "an order for an injunction should not be granted, even after a suspension of specie payments, unless it satisfactorily appears to the Judge that it is necessary to prevent fraud and injustice:"—that the mere fact of suspension is not of itself sufficient proof of such intended fraud:—and that "the injunction should never be granted if the Bank is clearly solvent." This, certainly, is all that the Banks can possibly require for their own protection. If they *are* insolvent, then they ought to be wound up instantly; if not, they are in no danger of it.

The act of 1849 is less summary in its operation than the above provisions of the Revised Statutes:—and in the opinion already referred to the Supreme Court Judges have declared that it "*supersedes* those provisions in all cases to which it is applicable." By this act it is provided that any creditor having a demand exceeding $100 may, after *ten days* from the time when payment of such demands shall have been refused, apply to a Judge of the Supereme Court for an injunction, which he *may* grant, "if, in his opinion, upon the facts presented, it be *expedient, in order to prevent fraud or injustice*;"—and he may then order a hearing of the parties to determine whether the bank is "clearly solvent or otherwise." If he determines that it is insolvent, he shall issue an injunction and appoint a Receiver. And any of the stockholders, owning *one-tenth* part of the capital stock, may at any time make a similar application, upon which precisely similar proceedings may be had. This act also, it will be seen, commits the banks to the wise discretion of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and those Judges have given assurances that no injunction will be issued without a hearing of both parties, nor if the bank be solvent, nor unless it be necessary to prevent fraud or injustice;—and that a bank is "clearly solvent if it is clearly *able* to pay its debts, although it may have suspended specie payments for a time." It is not easy to see upon what ground the suspended banks can claim anything more than is secured to them by these provisions. They will have a fair hearing, and if solvent and acting in good faith, they will not be enjoined, but will go on in the transaction of their business as usual. If they are *insolvent*, the sooner they are forced into liquidation, the better. It was the very object of our Banking laws to sift out the good banks from the bad, in this way:—and the sound ones certainly should not object to the process. The holders of the currency have nothing to apprehend,—for they have a double security. They have, first, a special pledge of New-York State Stock in the custody of the Superintendent of the Bank Department, and then they have the provision of the Constitution of 1846, that "in cases of insolvency of any Bank or Banking Association, the *bill-holders shall be entitled to a preference in payment over all other* creditors of such Bank or Association." The entire capital and assets of the Bank, besides the State Stocks, are thus mortgaged for the payment and redemption of the bank bills;—these must be paid before depositors and other creditors are entitled to a single dollar.

It has been suggested that by a suspension of specie payments the banks lose or forfeit their *charters*, and that action of the Legislature is needed to relieve them from this penalty. But even if this were so, it would not be a matter of the slightest consequence. Under the old special charter system such a loss might be serious;—but the general Banking law renders a charter a mere matter of form. The Legislature indeed is prohibited from granting them;—but any good lawyer can prepare as good a one in three hours as the best Bank in the City ever had, and with it stockholders may organize a new Bank, and by a deposit of State Stock to the amount of $100,000 with the Superintendent at Albany, may commence business anew. The loss of a charter, therefore, is in fact no loss at all.

It will be seen from this statement that our Laws give the Banks all the protection which they need, and all the aid which the *solvent* ones among them should desire. The restrictions and penalties which they impose are no greater or more severe than are absolutely required for the protection of the community. Even if the Legislature were in session, therefore, it ought not to interfere with any of the essential provisions of the existing law; and still less should it be called together for any such purpose. Our Banking System is as good as it can be made. It is just to the Banks while it protects the public. And times of difficulty and embarrassment are precisely the times when it should not be tampered with or altered for the benefit of the Banks which it was intended to control. That both the Banks and the Public may safely rely upon the existing laws, as administered in the wise discretion of our Judges, they have ample assurance in the opinion which those Judges unanimously adopted yesterday, and which will be found in the financial column of this morning's TIMES.

Virginia Politics—The Wise and Hunter Contest.

The Richmond, Va., *South* is needlessly excited by a paragraph which appeared in a letter from our Richmond correspondent a few days since, concerning the reelection of Senator HUNTER. It suspects the TIMES of being engaged in a conspiracy to prevent the return of this distinguished gentleman to the United States Senate, and endeavors to convert this suspicion into available political capital by the ordinary means—a lavish use of epithets, capital letters, and exclamation points. We have no special desire to interfere with its virtuous partisan labors, but, at the risk of interrupting them, we must frankly inform the *South* that we don't care a button about the mighty contest which absorbs its thoughts, and which it supposes must, as a matter of course, enlist the attention of the whole civilized world. It may be a matter of some importance to the two gentlemen themselves, and their immediate personal and political dependants, but we do not imagine that either the State of Virginia or the Union at large cares very much, whether Mr. WISE or Mr. HUNTER shall sit in the Federal Senate for the next six years. Both are very respectable gentlemen, men of ability, and fully capable of performing the duties of the office. Mr. WISE has been perhaps more brilliant, and certainly a good deal more erratic, in his political demonstrations, than Mr. HUNTER; but we are by no means sure that this is at all in his favor as a point of fitness for such a place. Mr. HUNTER'S course has always been able, consistent, straightforward and statesmanlike.

Nor are the differences of political sentiment between them such as to be of any appreciable importance in such a canvass. Both are strong Pro-Slavery men, and neither is likely to be outdone by the other in zealous devotion to the special and peculiar interests of the Southern States. The only point made against Mr. HUNTER is that he does not openly pledge himself to the support of the present Administration, while Mr. WISE does. The Richmond *Enquirer*, which is Mr. WISE'S special organ, demands that Senator HUNTER shall declare, explicitly and categorically, that he will sustain President BUCHANAN and all his acts, as the only condition on which he can hope for a reelection. Mr. HUNTER himself takes no notice of these exactions, but his friends say that he will very cheerfully express his opinion of President BUCHANAN, whenever such an expression shall be called for by circumstances,—that he will support whatever in his political action meets his approval, and condemn whatever does not,—but that he declines to give any pledges or make any declarations upon the subject, with a view to influence the Senatorial canvass. And in this matter we think his course is decidedly nobler and more worthy of his position and character than that which is prescribed by his opponents. There is nothing connected with our political action calculated more to degrade the whole tone of public service, and the character of public men, than the prevalent habit of exacting specific pledges from men in office upon all the details of the measures that will come before them. The conditions and circumstances of political life are constantly changing:—what seems needful and proper to-day may be quite uncalled for to-morrow,—and what passes for wisdom and prudence at one session of Congress may be the height of folly at the next. This adoption of platforms, therefore, and requiring candidates to pledge themselves to specific measures upon all conceivable subjects, simply fetters our public men and renders it impossible to use their talents, if they have them, for the public good. Instead of being free to exercise their judgments and to act as their sense of duty and the public welfare may require, they are to "stand square" on the platform and shape their conduct by resolutions or pledges adopted months or it may be years before. Virginia politicians have always had rather a remarkable fondness for this sort of thing, and all her public men for over fifty years have been required regularly to swear fealty to the resolutions of '98.

Mr. HUNTER seems inclined to rebel against so sharp and so injurious a tyranny of mere partizanship—and this, in our judgment, constitutes a very strong claim on his part to a reëlection. He is suspected, we observe, of disapproving Gov. WALKER'S course in Kansas and is required by the out-and-out champions of the Administration to clear his skirts of that suspicion as a condition of reëlection. This is the very extreme of over zealous partizanship and we should certainly think much less of Mr. HUNTER than we do, if he were to yield to such coercion. The new Senator, whoever he may be, cannot take his seat until 1859, and by that time, we have little doubt, the Kansas question will be beyond the reach of politicians in any section of the Union. The real issue between these two gentlemen, we imagine, relates not to the Senatorship, but to the *Presidency*. Gov. WISE has been openly announced by the Richmond *Enquirer* as a candidate,—and there can be little doubt that Mr. HUNTER'S friends have aspirations for him of the same character. The attempt to compel Mr. H. to some open committals upon pending political issues under such circumstances, looks not unlike an endeavor to break him down in advance of the Presidential canvass.

PARTISAN INJUSTICE.—The Richmond *Examiner*, in an article exulting over the failure of business men at the North whom it styles Abolitionists, classes HARPER & BROTHERS among them, and speaks of them as "the originators and reputed owners in part of the NEW-YORK TIMES." We hope the *Examiner* will forego its sectional partisanship, sufficiently at least to do justice to this eminent publishing house, which had nothing whatever to do with originating the TIMES,—which has no more interest in it now than have the owners of the Richmond *Examiner*, and which is not, and never has been, in any sense of the word an Abolitionist firm. For a period of about one year a son of the Brothers HARPER was part proprietor of the TIMES,—but he disposed of his interest in it some years since, and no one connected with HARPER & BROTHERS has ever since been connected in any way with this establishment. We make this explanation in justice to a firm whose temporary misfortunes cause regret to every person in the community, without distinction of party, and we hope the *Examiner* will no longer allow itself to be the solitary exception.

The attempts that are made in certain journals in this City, as well as at the South, to trace the failure of commercial houses to politics is absurd. The embarrassments in business have been universal, and if it were at all worth while, we could name two Southern and Pro-Slavery merchants, to one Anti-Slavery establishment, upon the list of those who have failed. But the task is one suited to the taste of only the most bigoted and reckless party organs, and we leave it for them.

A New Mystery of Paris.

The conduct of LOUIS XVIII. and CHARLES X. certainly proved that the Bourbons in exile had "forgotten nothing and learned nothing," and the grandees of their Royal house have not enjoyed a very brilliant reputation for common sense since the events of 1830. But the Bourbons were fools, not because they were Bourbons, but because they were conceited. They fancied themselves the elect of heaven; and therefore it was that all experience was thrown away on them. For whether in public or in private life, whether clothed with the purple or robed in serge, whether invested with the *bâton* of a general in the field, or dignified with the cravat of a minister in the pulpit, every man who imagines himself to be the special "anointed" of wisdom and of power, is sure to behave quite as absurdly, and to stultify himself quite as effectually as any Bourbon of them all; and the third NAPOLEON has just revived the memory of the eighteenth LOUIS, by an act of imbecility only worthy of a bishop in the Asturias, or a Welsh justice of the peace.

The celebrated romancer of socialism, EUGENE SUE, left behind him at his death a tremendous novel in *sixteen* volumes, entitled *Les Mystères du Peuple*. Zealous gentlemen of the Romish persuasion, habituated to interminable investigations into patristic lore, undertook to read these sixteen volumes, and having accomplished the task loudly proclaimed them to be of the most pernicious tendency. Thereupon the "Correctional Tribunal" of the Imperial Government forthwith falls upon the owner of the work, one Baron LA CHASTRE, his publisher and his printer, and sentences them, the former to one year's imprisonment and 6,000 francs fine—the others to shorter periods of duress and to milder mulcts.

Infamous as is the injustice of such a proceeding, its injustice quite sinks out of sight in its puerility. Of course, thousands of persons who would never have read the *Mystères du Peuple* will now be stimulated to buy it and to devour its doctrines. The Baron DE CHASTRE will gain largely in pocket thereby. The name of EUGENE SUE will be greatly glorified, and the Government of NAPOLEON will be made ridiculous before a nation which can tolerate any excess of tyranny more quietly than a trifle of stupidity in its rulers. With all his imagination, EUGENE SUE himself never devised a mystery of Paris so insoluble as the mystery of the results which the "Correctional Tribunal" of His Majesty NAPOLEON III. must have proposed to itself, in taking such a step as this.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.—The steamship *Arabia*, Capt. STONE, sailed yesterday for Liverpool. She carried 162 passengers, and only $1,450 in specie. The British screw-steamer *Argo*, Capt. BENSON, sailed for Southampton and Bremen, with 46 cabin, and 120 steerage passengers. The steamer *City of Washington* leaves to-day for Liverpool. The *Baltic* was to sail from Liverpool for New-York yesterday. The next steamers from this port are the *Fulton*, for Havre, and the *New-York* for Glasgow, on Saturday, 17th.

Some Plain Advice to all Kinds of People, Suited to the Times.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you permit an old man, who has gone through three panics, and two general bank suspensions, to give a little advice to your numerous readers?

1. *To business men who are in debt.*—Reduce as speedily as possible your liabilities. Enter into no new projects. Convert as rapidly as possible your merchandise into cash, and pay your debts. Fear not large discounts in prices. Don't turn away your clerks and helpers, if you can avoid it. Reduce their wages rather. Be easy with weak creditors: help them along, and enable them to help you.

2. *To Housekeepers of limited means.*—By housekeepers, I mean the heads of the family, male and female: to them I say, introduce a strict system of economy into every department. Buy in small quantities, and mostly from day to day. See that nothing is wasted. Pay cash for everything you buy. Don't turn away servants unless absolutely necessary: it is better to reduce their wages.

3. *To Servants.*—Remember, it is a general time of care, anxiety and loss, with your employers. Many of them are greatly reduced in their means of living; thousands of them, of liberal disposition, are really cramped in their circumstances, and hardly know how to get the means of living. Therefore, for your own sakes, aid them in every plan of retrenchment and economy. Take small wages, or even work for your board, so long as the trouble lasts, rather than be sent away.

4. *To Creditors.*—Don't be hard with your debtors. Give them time where there is a disposition to pay, and where time may enable them to pay. If you are rich, this is your duty; if you are poor, this is your interest. Panic has hitherto ruled; let reason now have sway. "Judge not, lest ye be judged," may be thus paraphrased: "*Grind not, lest ye be ground.*"

5. *To the Rich.*—By rich, I mean those persons who, in spite of loss, panic, and the general shrinkage of property, have still a clear and ample income. There are many such among us, notwithstanding the shock that has disturbed society. To even such, I venture, respectfully, to preach economy in all your ways. Don't dismiss your servants; don't give up your coaches; live well and liberally, for by such means your wealth blesses society; but in the administration of your affairs set examples of care, prudence, watchfulness. Remember that what you do is of powerful influence. You furnish the creed of a world—the great world of fashion. It is a good time to review your confession of faith. Have you not, hitherto, set bad examples, which have become epidemic, and done much towards the present raging fever of society? Have you not inculcated foolish, vulgar expense in houses, furniture, equipage, dress? Have you not set examples which have begotten, in our hotels, our refreshment saloons and our stores, enormous extravagance and enormous prices; and all this, with a general disregard of propriety, comfort and good taste? Think of these things, ye envied, worshiped law-givers of society, and if your faith and practice have become thus vicious, I need not say it is a good time for you to reform both.

6. *To Mothers.*—I speak freely to you, for, as a class, I know not on this earth those who take precedence of you, in virtue and elevation of character. A mother is, as it seems to me, the holiest thing on this sinning earth. And yet, in New-York, many mothers of sons and daughters, have been led astray. Many of them have indulged, and by indulgence, have encouraged habits of expense, display, idleness, gossip, in their children. Fast young men, and fast young ladies, are rather the types of Uppertendom, in Gotham. Shame, shame upon ye, mothers! I pray you, let the past suffice, in this miserable race of folly. Listen to better counsel. Let modesty, prudence, decency, economy, be restored to their true places in the family circle. To be fast, for a young man, is vicious, degrading; to be fast, for a young woman, is to deprive her of the chief glories of her sex, modesty, discretion, propriety. To be fast is very expensive, to say nothing of the moral cost; in the mere reckoning of family expenses, it is a formidable item. It implies a complete waste of time, the great gift of life; it implies a rash and heedless waste of opportunities for improvement and reflection; it implies a constant, careless, destructive waste of money. And more than all, it implies, at least in many cases, an utter breaking away from parental restraint, counsel, and guidance. A "fast young man," or a "fast young woman," is, in a majority of instances, equivalent to a "lost young man," or a "lost young woman."

Is it not a good time for mothers, now that our very homes are rocking with panic, ruin, and poverty, brought upon us, in part at least, by these errors, to consider their ways, and to mend them?

7. *To the Young Ladies.*—I would speak tenderly to you, for, in many of your follies, you are encouraged by the sterner sex. Yet there are some which are your own. Let me speak of two things—extravagance and monstrosity in dress. In the days of your mothers, six or eight yards of silk was enough for a dress; now you must have sixteen. This enormity does not beautify you; it renders you hideous. There are some of your fashions which are so disgusting as hardly to be spoken of—I mean all those devices which have for their object the swelling out of your forms, so as to give prominence to—what shall I say? As if to imitate the peacock, the very emblem of folly and vanity, you make your heads, the seat of the intellect, as little and insignificant as possible, while the hips are amplified into the dimensions of a balloon!

This, my dear young ladies, is madness. In the first place, it is very inconvenient. With your hoops and crinoline, you are troublesome and annoying, especially in public places; in the street, in the church, the theatre, the omnibus and the rail car. Your long trains, disgusting as they sweep up the mud and dust in streets, and wipe the filth upon your pretty feet and ankles, are very irritating in crowded places, for they will be trod upon, and then you look daggers.

And finally, my fair readers, these things, generated and encouraged by your mantuamakers, and your fear of each other, disgust those whom you should desire to please; I mean young men. These modern extravagances of yours have done much to degrade your sex in the eyes of our sex. I am an old man, and to me it is at once mournful and shocking to hear the vulgar, coarse jokes current among young gentlemen, founded upon your monstrous and extravagant fashions in dress. In the days when young ladies dressed and deported themselves modestly and tastefully these things were not so.

I consider, therefore, that your vicious fashions have a positively vicious tendency in society—they make you, thousands and hundreds of thousands of you, old maids; and as many men thus make woman-scoffing old bachelors. In general, it may be said that Cupid never was found in padding or hoops. Men don't fall in love with walking store-cases. And, besides, these tomfooleries of yours are very costly; and prudent young men, though they may waltz and polk with them, in general are very shy of marrying them.

Is it not a good time to think of these things, and to correct the folly that they imply? If I am a judge of the ways of the world, I am sure that a return to the economy, delicacy, and good taste of other days, would greatly promote your happiness, as well as that of society in general, including your papas, who are obliged to foot your bills.

8. *To Everybody.*—Don't give up the ship. It is a dark day, but we shall have a return of bright weather ere long. Don't yield to panic. Panic is a wild horse, and may carry you over a precipice. In difficulty, in the pressure of circumstances, maintain your integrity, your character. Do nothing to-day that to-morrow may make you ashamed of. If others lose their senses, walk thou in the even path of wisdom and charity. Every man who acts thus will come out of the trial happier and better, even from the stern crucible of suffering.

SENEX.

THE KANSAS ELECTION.

FROM OUR LAWRENCE CORRESPONDENT.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Tuesday, Oct. 6, 1857.

Yesterday was an important day. It is too soon to give *results*. Lawrence was not the point where foreign interference was anticipated. The weather has been dull and rainy for three days, and yesterday morning it was still lowery, and the heavens hung in black! The air became chilly, and the roads muddy; consequently, many were kept from the polls, especially in the country, where chills and fever are prevalent. At an early hour our town began to fill with the munidpals from without, and about 9 o'clock the crowd assembled at the Express office. H. BURGESS, Sheriff of Douglas County, organized the polls by calling to order, and calling for the Judges of Election. They all appeared but two of them, Mr. JENKINS and Mr. LABB, resigned, when TURNER SAMPSON and CHAS. GARRETT were appointed in their stead. The voting was then commenced in a manner that somewhat amused those unused to the forms of these "National" Governments. The Sheriff commenced calling in a loud voice the name of the person proposing to vote, and the name of each person upon the ticket that they proposed to vote for—all of which consumed about one full minute to each vote. It was soon remarked by some of our supreme rulers of bogus forms, that *they* would not allow the Sheriff to read their tickets for them; but when the rub came they all acquiesced and permitted the Sheriff to read for them.

It was soon apparent that all could not vote in one day, and it was decided to permit all from the country to have the preference, and save them another journey. During the day 515 votes were thus polled, and probably less than half of our town citizens have voted. This morning, at 9 o'clock, the polls will be opened again. Out of the number already cast, five are for the ticket headed by EPAPHRODITUS RANSOM. Everything was measurably quiet, though some excitement arose in the afternoon, principally owing to the free tide allowed to our dramshops.

One Mr. SYKES, who is a candidate for the House on the Pro-Slavery ticket, living in Lecompton, came here early in the morning with Sheriff BURGESS, for the purpose of scanning our proceedings generally, and, as he openly declared, of challenging voters. All this would have created no disturbance had it not been for this fact: a Mr. PORTER, of our town, had upon a former occasion had some difficulty with SYKES, and SYKES had struck him, for which PORTER threatened to retaliate. PORTER was considerably in liquor, and brought the charge before his whisky comrades, who declared that SYKES should be whipped before he left town. The fire kept kindling, and PORTER and SYKES came to blows, when the citizens interfered, and during the flurry SYKES drew his knife and struck at PORTER, but without injuring him. SYKES was then protected by several of our prominent citizens, and after a time was aided to get upon his horse and guarded out of the crowd, when he put spurs to his steed, and left for Lecompton, as frightened a man as was ever seen in Kansas. We deprecate and condemn the whole affair, but we also deprecate the character such scenes of intemperance are giving our town. It should be added, however, that SYKES was not by any means blameless in his matter, and the language he used in the beginning—but when once threatened, he did no more than any true man would have done in self-defence. I must close abruptly, for the mail is leaving, and can only add that the troops remained all day at their camp, as we all knew they would—and we have heard of no disturbance at any other Precinct. RANDOLPH.

Returns of the Election.

The following are the returns of the votes in the several precincts from which intelligence had been received:

Lawrence County.	Free-State.	Democrat.
Lawrence	905	11
Lecompton	294	156
Willow Springs	371	36
Palmyra	221	4
Shawnee	28	127
Monticello	7	12
Lexington	23	32
Oxford	—	98
Spring Hill	12	10
Macamish	31	6
Olatha	19	41
Totals	1,811	514
	Free-State.	Democrat.
Leavenworth City	523	276
Delaware City	56	100
Easton	40 maj.	—
Kickapoo	—	500 maj.
Atchison	—	40
Grasshopper Falls	154 maj.	—
Osawkee	40 maj.	—
Indianola	50	4
Topeka	334	4
Tecumseh	129	55
Brownville	88	—
Wakarusa City	91	5
Lykins County	335	73
Totals	3,671	1,573

The Lawrence *Republican*, from which these returns are taken, states that the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Representative Districts have, without much doubt, given Free-State majorities, and elected Free-State members of the Legislature. It states the entire result, as indicated by the returns received thus far, as follows:

The entire result, as indicated by the returns thus far, is:

	Council.	Reps.
Free-State	9	25
National Democratic	3	9
Doubtful	1	10

Giving a Free-State majority in both Houses, and as legislative bodies are the judges of the qualifications of their members, a two-third Free-State vote will be obtained in both Houses, if justice is meted out to those elected by fraud in the Leavenworth District.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Oct. 7, 1857.

The election returns are coming in with dispatch, and the Free-State men feel confident that they are far ahead in figures in the aggregate, although they generally concede that Leavenworth County is lost, and several others on the north side of the river. The returns show a strong vote, and in some instances a very satisfactory one. It is much the largest one ever polled in Kansas, and ought to reach 25,000, according to the returns given. In this county, where the vote will approach 2,000, the Pro-Slavery vote is only 188; and it should be borne in mind that even *this*, meagre as it is, exceeds their true number at the times they have been raising the most "hue and cry" about enforcing the laws. JONES, McLAIN, and many others of their ilk, have, since those days, become legal residents of the county. Besides, it is the county containing the baronial capital, where all the Federal appointees reside, and where the influence of the Administration is most felt. I think this shows conclusively that the only true and recognized issue before the people of Kansas was, as heretofore, freedom, or foreign oppression with Slavery.

I will here give a list of the votes, as far as they are handed in, up to this evening. The highest number cast is given, without regard to any particular candidates. PARROTT has generally run ahead of the votes for the Legislature and local officers.

OFFICIAL RETURN FOR LAWRENCE.

For Congress——Free-State—Parrott, 905; Ransom, (Pro-Slavery,) 11.

For Councilmen—Free-State—Allen, 893; Babcock, 904; Nash, 902.

For Councilmen—Democratic—S. J. Jones, 8; Hull, 11; Bledsoe, 7.

For Representatives—Free-State—Speer, 899; Deitzler, 901; Barber, 904; Appleman, 903; Still, 901; Zinn, 897; Seymour, 905; Lockhart, 903.

For Representatives—Democratic—Sykes, 9; Walker, 8; Thompson, 7; Bolling, 8; Wells, 8; Rector, 7; Winsor, 7; Danforth, 7.

Average majority on whole Free-State ticket in Lawrence, about 900.

The First Council and Representative District, embracing Leavenworth County, and electing three Councilmen and eight Representatives, gives the following vote:

Precincts.	Free State.	Nat. Dem.
Leavenworth City	323	276
Delaware City	56	100
Easton	40 maj.	—
Wyandot	—	—
Kickapoo	—	500 maj.

Kickapoo, which, according to the bogus census takers, has but about 200 voters, gave a National Democratic majority of about 500.

The Second Council and Representative District, embracing Atchison County, and electing one Councilman and three Representatives, is reported as having given a considerable Free-State majority.

Atchison Precinct gave about 40 majority for the National Democracy.

As yet, both parties claim the District. The Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Representative Districts are all doubtful, and we dare not claim them from present evidence.

Tenth Representative District, embracing Douglas and Johnson Counties, and electing three Councilmen and eight Representatives:

Precincts.	Free-State.	Dem.	Precincts.	Free-State.	Dem.
Lawrence	206	11	Lexington	23	33
Lecompton	294	156	Oxford	—	88
Willow Springs	271	36	Spring Hill	12	10
Palmyra	221	4	Macamish	31	6
Shawnee	28	117	Olatha	19	41
Monticello	7	12	Totals	1,811	514
Free-State majority					1,297.

Such are the unofficial returns to-night, but they should be taken with allowance. For instance, at Oxford and Shawnee it is reported that these are the number polled the first day, and at both places the election was continued, and of what occurred yesterday we are not advised. These precincts are on the border. Shawnee is near Westport, and Oxford is really a part of New-Santa Fé, a town in Missouri. Oxford consists only of a few shabby houses, erected this year upon the outskirts of New-Santa Fé, that were crowded over the line merely to afford them a place of voting in Kansas. All the local candidates, as well as the Judges of Election, are acknowledged citizens of Missouri, and have never lived in Kansas. It is barely possible, though not probable, that they may yet return enough from these points to change the result in this District.

The Eleventh Representative District, embracing Shawnee County, and electing one Representive, stands thus:

Precincts.	Free-State.	Nat. Dem.
Topeka	334	4
Tecumseh	129	55
Brownville	88	—
Wakarusa City	91	5

Free-State majority, over 800.

The Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Representative Districts, embracing Richardson, Davis, Wise, Breckenridge, Weller, Madison, Butler, Hunter, Greenwood, Bourbon, Godfrey, Wilson, Dorn, McGee, Woodson, Coffey, Allen, Anderson and Franklin Counties, and electing three Representatives, are among the virtually disfranchised Counties, and are almost entirely Free-State. The Free-State ticket is unquestionably elected, unless monstrous frauds were perpetrated in Bourbon County.

From the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Districts but slight returns are given, but these are largely Free-State. It stands in

	Free-State.	Dem.
Ossawatomie	240	—
Stanton	64	4
Paola	26	52
Peoria	68	1
Burlington	133	—

PARROTT is unquestionably elected, but the complexion of the Legislature cannot be settled for several days. We all say it looks at present as if it would have a Free-State majority, but it is unfortunately all in the hands of our enemies to return who they please. For instance, if they apply the test rule of requiring the tax to constitute a man a voter, nearly all the Free-State vote will be thrown out. It is strongly intimated that this will be done.

For our credit it should be known that yesterday all the dram shops were closed in Lawrence, and the election proceeded with far more decorum than on the first day. There was no collision at any place yet heard from, and the troops have had about as much to do in the affair as so many setting hens.

I intend to visit Lecompton to-morrow, and hope to be able to furnish further returns by my next.

RANDOLPH.

INCIDENTS OF THE ELECTION.

From the Lawrence Republican.

FREE-STATE BOYS WIDE AWAKE.—The Border-Ruffian districting of Douglas County, made the Lecompton precinct to embrace quite a portion of Lawrence and vicinity. It was thought best that the Free-State boys of the Lawrence-Lecompton District should be on hand at Lecompton early on the morning of Monday, the day of election. Sunday night was cold, rainy, and uncomfortable, but early on Monday morning, about 3 o'clock, the bell of the Unitarian Church rang out a loud, merry peal. The boys were under way in short order. They arrived at Lecompton dripping with rain, and covered with mud, just as the dwellers in that renowned "capital" were rubbing their eyes, and creeping out of their beds. The hour came for the opening of the polls, when lo! the Judges of Election, appointed by the bogus officers—and all Pro-Slavery—*were not to be found!* Then, according to law, the choice of Judges devolved upon the electors present. The Free-State men being largely in the majority, immediately chose a new set of Judges, giving the Pro-Slavery men one of them, the two others being Free-State men out-and-out. Some of the Lecompton men began to open their eyes about that time, and to suspect that the Free-State boys understood the advantage of early rising—especially about election times.

THE SOUTHERN PRESS ON THE KANSAS ELECTION.

From the Richmond Whig.

Notwithstanding the crowing and the shoutings of the Democratic press a day or two ago, it appears that the *national* Democracy of Kansas have sustained an overwhelming and ignominious defeat. The Black Republicans have swept the Territory like a whirlwind—the legitimate and anticipated result of the intervention and manœuvring of WALKER, backed and sustained by the Administration at Washington and a large proportion of the Democratic Party at the South. But so far as the South is practically concerned, the result in Kansas is a matter of no moment to her—for the national Democracy who have been defeated, equally with the Black Republicans who have succeeded, were *free* State men, intent upon the introduction of Kansas into the Union as a Free State, for selfish party purposes. Well, Kansas will come in as a Free State, *but the national Democracy will not have the credit for it at the North—and over that fact we rejoice.* In trying to go further than the Black Republicans themselves, in order to propitiate the Anti-Slavery sentiment of the North, the *national* Democrats of Kansas and throughout the country have used themselves up both with the Northern and the Southern people—but their fate is a just retribution, which their double-dealing, hypocrisy and treachery richly merited.

Broadway Theatre.

A new ballet of action, in three acts and four scenes, was produced here last night with complete success. It is called "*Il Birrichino di Parigi*," and is founded on the popular French Comedy, "*Le Gamin de Paris*"—a work that has been done into English in a variety of shapes. The history of scapegraces is always interesting, and Mr. RONZANI'S version not less so than the version of his predecessors. It has been necessary to vary the plot in some respects; but as these alterations are always with a sound view of adding to the pantomimic interest of the piece, they are improvements, for which an apology is scarcely necessary. The ballet as it stands is a nice little story of two interesting orphans, emblazoned with much military pomp, and enlivened by an average share of comicality; for the young folks nothing can be better, for it is full of animal spirits, bustle, fun and motion; for children of a larger growth there are waltzes, polkas, single and double-barreled *pas*, and dances of all sorts and kinds. In addition to these, there is a fair amount of heavy business, in which an elderly military chieftain, of a choleric temperament, gives expression to his chaotic emotions in a very effective and intelligible way. The chieftain in question was played by Mr. RONZANI, and with such remarkable skill that the audience appreciated his every motion. This gentleman is a *great* pantomimist, and deserves to be studied as such.

The two principal dancers of the troupe, Mlle. LAMOUREUX and Signor BARATTI, have many opportunities in this ballet of proving their great superiority over their predecessors in the esteem of the public. The lady is all that is graceful, airy and light, and the gentleman absolutely does some things which are not universally and persistently done by all other male dancers. The *pas de deux* in the third act was one of the most finished performances of artistic dancing we have ever witnessed, and fully merited the rapturous applause with which it was greeted. Signora PRATESI played the part of *Guiseppe* with great animation and dramatic truth.

The ballet has been put on the stage neatly, costumes being generally good, and the groupings of the *corps de ballet* effective. The house was well filled, as it has been since the first night of this troupe. It would be a shame if it were otherwise, for in this dance-loving City Terpsichorean excellence should certainly be appreciated. It is conceded, and with perfect justice, that such an admirable company as that now playing at the Broadway Theatre has never been seen in this City. When times improve we expect to see the house crowded every night.

Signor DOMENICO RONZANI, the accomplished composer and director of the *troupe*, takes his first benefit to-night. We trust there will be a bumping house on the occasion.

Manufacturing Establishments.

It is stated that several manufacturing establishments in Newark, which suspended operations under the money pressure, will resume and reëmploy many of their old hands.

The Cuyahoga Steam Furnace Company at Cleveland had made an assignment. Its assets exceed liabilities by $100,000. A few weeks since 100 operatives were discharged from this concern, and 300 more are thrown out of employment by its failure.

The hatters at Danbury and Bethel, Conn., have employed 2,250 operatives. They are now only working up their old stock, and not making a hat.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 43 Wall-st., and 481 Broadway

ARRIVAL OF THE GRANADA AT NEW-ORLEANS

Two Weeks Later from California, Oregon and South America.

$1,250,000 In Specie En Route to New-York.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Oct. 13.

The steamship *Granada* from New-York *vid* Havana 10th inst., has arrived. She connected at Havana with the steamship *Northern Light* from Aspinwall for New-York, and brings the California mails of the 20th ult.

The *Northern Light* has one million and a quarter in treasure.

The *Granada* experienced a gale on the 3d and 4th and afterwards saw a wreck, but the name was indiscernible.

In California, WELLER'S majority over both candidates was 11,000 votes.

The Legislature is largely Democratic.

Ex-Treasurer BATES, and ROWE, his Clerk, were both committed to jail in default of bail.

Chief-Justice MURRAY is dead.

Col. CASEY, of Tennessee, was killed in a duel with Mr. BLAIR.

The Overland Mail from San Antonio, Texas, reached San Diego on the 31st August. All well.

The report of the assassination of ALVAREZ, in Coloma, Mexico, had reached San Francisco.

Disturbances had occurred near the boundary of Lower California between Americans and the authorities.

A Company was fitting out at San Diego—supposed to be fillibusters. Several Americans had been arrested.

It was reported that Governor CASTRO, of Lower California, fearing a revolution of his own people, had joined the Americans.

Slight shocks of earthquake have been felt near San Francisco.

The Oregon Constitutional Convention was in session, and had been slightly agitated on the question of Slavery.

The California markets were dull.

The accounts from the mines were good.

The South American Mail had arrived with later advices from Peru and Chili.

The English and French fleets had left the Chinchа Islands, leaving them at the mercy of VIVANCO.

The murderers of Mr. SULLIVAN, the British Minister at Lima, have been discovered to be hired bravos. They have not been arrested, and their employers were unknown.

Nothing important had been received from Central America.

The Elections.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE ELECTION.

The following are the returns of the Pennsylvania State Election, so far as heard from:

	Packer.	Wilmot.	Hazlehurst.
Philadelphia	27,749	9,609	13,817
Cambria	1,200 gain.	—	—
Montgomery	2,000 maj.	—	—
Berks	6,000	—	—
Northumberland	1,500	—	—
Northampton	3,000	—	—
Montour	450	—	—
Lycoming	900	—	—
Schuylkill	2,500	—	—
Bedford	650	—	—
Cumberland	400	—	—
Indiana	—	1,000	—
Luzerne	1,500	—	—
Mifflin	100	—	—
Carbon	500	—	—
Westmoreland	800	—	—
Lehigh	1,000	—	—
Lancaster	—	1,000	—

In Philadelphia, the Democratic candidates for Canal Commissioner and Supreme Court Judge have about the same majority as Packer. All the Democratic candidates have been elected to the Legislature and county offices. Ludlow, Democrat, has 5,300 majority over Conrad, for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 14—10½ P. M.

The returns are coming in from most of the counties, and show Democratic majorities with few exceptions.

Alleghany County, which has been counted at recent elections as a Republican stronghold, now shows but a small majority for Wilmot. The rest of the ticket is close and uncertain in the County. The Democrats probably elect their candidate for Commissioner and two Representatives to the Legislature.

OHIO STATE ELECTION.

The returns of the Ohio election come in very slowly. Thus far the telegraph has furnished us with only the following:

Counties.	Payne, Dem.	Chase, Repub
Fairfield	1,200	—
Toledo	400	—
Franklin	700	—
Portage	—	800
Cleveland	321	—

The following are the Democratic majorities in the counties heard from:

Stark County	300	Lucas County	200
Wayne County	300	Henry	150
Sandusky	409	Defiance	200

The following are the Republican majorities:

Loraine County	1,383	Lake County	1,403
Medina County	800	Cuyahoga Co. (Cleveland and 7 towns)	400
Huron Co. (10 towns)	480		
Wood County	250		

The Democratic gain is considerably over that of last Fall, but is not in sufficient ratio as yet to carry the State.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Oct. 14—P. M.

Preble County gives 500 majority for Chase, the Republican candidate for Governor.

Clinton County gives 700 majority for Chase.

Warren County gives 720 majority for Chase.

Clermont County gives 500 majority for Payne, the Democratic candidate for Governor.

Butler County gives 1,200 majority for PAYNE.

Pickaway County gives 550 majority for PAYNE.

Fairfield County gives 16 majority for PAYNE.

Muskingum County gives 400 majority for PAYNE.

Montgomery County gives 600 majority for PAYNE.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Oct. 14—12½ P. M.

Perry County 450 majority for Payne.

Morgan County 600 majority for Payne.

Hamilton County 3,500 majority for Payne.

Greene County 1,200 majority for Chase.

Hardin County 130 majority for Chase.

The Democratic gain in forty counties is 7,000.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Oct. 14—1 A. M.

Further returns show large Democratic gains. In forty-five counties the Democratic gain is about 10,000. The vote on all hands is considered close, and the result for Governor is doubtful. The Legislature is probably Democratic.

IOWA STATE ELECTION.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Oct. 14.

Burlington, (Iowa)—SAMUELS, Democratic candidate for Governor, has a majority of 150 in this city.

Davenport, (Iowa.)—The Republican candidate for Governor has a majority of 200 in this city.

INDIANA ELECTION.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Oct. 14.

An election took place in Indiana, yesterday, to fill the vacancies in the Supreme Court of the State, caused by the resignations of Judges GOAKINS and STUART; also for County Clerks and Commissioners. The Democrats claim that under the Constitution the vacancies in the Supreme Court must be filled by the Governor—therefore they made no nominations.

Marion County elects a Republican Clerk and Commissioner.

Desperate Riots in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Oct. 14.

There were riots here last night. The Turner Hall, a German tavern, was attacked by a political club. Windows were smashed in several other sections of the City last night. The American procession were fired into by Democrats, and the houses from which the shots were fired were sacked. A number of persons were wounded, including four police officers. The election for the City Council is progressing quietly this morning, but warm work is apprehended.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Oct. 14—P. M.

A riot broke out this afternoon between the Americans of the Fifth and the Democrats of the Eighth Wards. Muskets and pistols were freely used, and it is said that several persons were killed.

The police captured a quantity of muskets at Jackson Hall, in the Eighth Ward. Police Officer JORDAN was killed, and others were wounded. It is thought several persons were killed.

Another riot is reported as progressing at Lexington Market, in the western section of the city.

The police captured a quantity of firearms from the New-Market Engine-house.

Later.—The election to-day has resulted in the success of the American ticket in every Ward in the city except the Eighth. In many of the Wards the Democrats had no candidates. The vote polled is very small.

The riots have all been quelled. So far only one person is known to be dead, policeman JORDAN. Several are badly wounded, mostly police officers.

From Washington.

THE CASE OF DR. VAN CAMP—THE ACTS OF JUDGE JENKINS DISAVOWED—CENTRAL AMERICAN AFFAIRS, &C.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 14.

The State Department has officially disavowed the acts of Judge JENKINS, late U. S. Commercial Agent at Apia, Navigator's Islands, and declared that he was utterly without law or other authority for the seizure and sale of property of Dr. VAN CAMP and others, as related in your columns some months since. With a view to the vindication of Dr. VAN CAMP, late U. S. Consul at the above-named port, Mr. DERRICKSON, the new Commercial Agent, has been directed to make thorough investigation and report.

Meantime, VAN CAMP has been swindled out of some hundred thousand dollars, for which he has no remedy, except by a special act of Congress, before whom it is his intention to bring the case. This case shows the importance of making our Consulates abroad valuable enough to secure good and competent men, and of compelling them to give bonds in sufficient amount to afford relief to any whom they may willfully cause to suffer loss under cover of official power and duty. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 14.

The Postmaster-General left here this morning for Philadelphia and New-York, to look after sites for Post-Offices in those cities.

It is not true, as stated, that the Government of Nicaragua recognized and agreed to the details of the treaty with that Republic, adopted at a Cabinet meeting. The question is still under consideration. YRISSARI, the Minister of Nicaragua, has left for New-York.

From St. Louis.

COURT MARTIAL OF COLONEL SUMNER—INDIAN DEPREDATIONS—MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Oct. 13.

General SMITH issues special orders for the convening of a Court Martial, at Fort Leavenworth, on the 1st of November, for the trial of Colonel SUMNER. The charges are not stated.

On the night of the 1st inst., some Pawnee Indians stole fourteen mules, four horses and a number of cattle, from Fort Riley. A party of troops have gone in pursuit of them.

The Legislature of Missouri meet on Monday next.

The utmost confidence prevails that ample provision will be made for the payment of the State interest in January next.

From New-Orleans.

GEN. WALKER AND HENNINGSEN—HEALTH OF THE CITY.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Oct. 13.

Gen. HENNINGSEN arrived here to-day.

Gen. WALKER'S movements will be determined in a few days.

The deaths in this city last week were 123, of which 12 were from yellow fever.

Falling in of the old Mohawk Bridge.

SCHENECTADY, Wednesday, Oct. 14.

The flooring of the old Mohawk Bridge gave way this forenoon, precipitating about fifty head of cattle a distance of eighteen feet into the river. Only one of the cows was injured. This is the first accident that has occurred since the building of the bridge by THEODORE BURR in 1808. It is expected to be repaired by to-morrow morning.

Republican Nominations for Albany County.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Oct. 14.

At the Republican County Convention to-day, HENRY A. BRIGHAM, of West Troy, received the nomination for State Senator, and ADAM VAN ALLEN for County Treasurer.

The Reported Death of Commodore Stewart.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 14.

The reported death of Commodore STEWART was incorrect. He has been quite ill, but his health is now improving.

Cambridge Cattle Market.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 14.

At the Cambridge Cattle Market to-day, the best beef cattle were pressed for sale at $6@$7 50 ₱ cwt., —a falling off of $2 within two weeks. Very few sales were made.

Disaster to the Bark Lucern.

NORFOLK, Wednesday, Oct. 14.

The bark *Lucern*, from the coast of Africa, bound to New-York, arrived here to-day, in a leaking condition, and with spars damaged, and crew sick.

Meeting of the Stockholders and Bondholders of the New-York and Erie Railroad.

In compliance with a call of the Board of Directors of the New-York and Erie Railroad, a meeting of the Stock and Bondholders of that Company was held last evening in the Lecture-room of Clinton Hall, Astor-place, for the purpose of raising a cash subscription sufficient to enable the Corporation to resume its payments. The attendance was quite large.

Mr. CHAS. A. DAVIS was chosen Chairman, and Mr. CHAS. A. PECK, Secretary.

Mr. DAVIS, in the course of a few preliminary remarks, said that if he were asked at this moment to determine, he having the power so to decide, whether to stop the progress, ingress and egress at Sandy Hook and the Sound, or the Erie Railroad, as with reference to the interests of New-York, he would say stop the two first and let the Erie Railroad run. [Applause.]

Mr. LATHERS, on behalf of the Director's Board, appealed to the stockholders for aid in obviating the embarrassments in which the Road now finds itself involved. In our school-boy days, he said, we read of a certain sybil who went to TARQUIN, the Roman Emperor, offered him nine books, and asked a price for them that was considered by TARQUIN as very dear, and TARQUIN, like a prudent man, refused to buy them. She went off, burned three of them, returned with the rest, and to his astonishment offered them at the same price. But still he declined to make the purchase. She went off again, burned three more, came back and offered him the remaining three at the price asked at first for the nine. He was somewhat startled at her pertinacity, and concluded finally to buy them. The bargain was effected, and, on looking over the books, he found that they were of great consequence to Rome, and he would have given three times the sum to have got the rest of them. Now, they (the stockholders) were the Tarquin, and the Erie Railroad Company was the sybil. It had approached them three times, but, fortunately, it had not burned the books, though the people had, and three were still left. Whether the stockholders would allow them to be burned, and whether, with them, they would allow $22,000,000 of property, in the ownership of which they were large participants, to be destroyed, was the question now to be determined. Mr. LATHERS entered into a very clear and elaborate statement of the affairs of the Road, exhibited its future profitableness, provided it were relieved from its present difficulties, asserted that it was a much safer investment than the Banks, because it could show tangible and available property to meet all its indebtedness, and urged the wisdom and necessity of the stock and bondholders complying with the plan of relief suggested by the Board of Directors, viz.: that the loan of six millions be raised by each of the subscribers and bondholders buying one or more of the bonds for $200, which is the present market price, and that they subscribe $1,000 or more in cash installments, beginning with the month of December and running over several months. That would be $1,200 in all, at the minimum, and would buy two of the secured bonds of $2,000. In that way he was confident of a satisfactory termination to the present difficulty; and he furthermore expressed his belief that the six million mortgage would be good, even though the road went into the hands of a receiver.

Mr. SAMUEL J. RUGGLES expressed his own intention to procure a personal interest in the stock, and showed by calculation that in purchasing five of the two hundred-dollar bonds, in addition to the cash subscription of $1,000, he could secure to himself 21 per cent. profit for twenty-seven years. He dwelt at length on the vast increase of trade on the road, arising from the constantly increasing population, industry and productions of the West. Every two-and-a-half minutes, he said, a customer was born for the Erie Railroad, and that customer was certain as death and taxes. Would the seven millions of well-fed people of the West cease that production or keep steadily on in discharging that great duty? There were some duties which might be neglected, but certainly that would not. [Laughter.]

CHAIRMAN—There is no probability of "suspension" in that. [Renewed laughter.]

Mr. RUGGLES proceeded, and declared that not only was the Erie Railroad by at least one-half better than the Erie Canal, but that it was even better as a medium of transportation than that which God gave in the Mississippi River. He indulged in some very extensive predictions as to the future greatness of the commerce between the East and West, and concluded amid much applause.

Resolutions were then passed, prohibiting the directors from incurring a greater amount of floating debt than $250,000, and directing them to call a half-yearly meeting of shareholders, for the purpose of informing them as to the condition and prospects of the road.

In the meantime the books had been opened for subscription, and a considerable amount was entered. Then the meeting adjourned.

THE FOG.—The two boats running on the South Tenth-street, Williamsburg, ferry are in ill-luck. On Monday the *George Washington* struck the wharf in Brooklyn and broke her rudder, obliging them to haul her off for repairs. Yesterday morning quite a serious disaster befell the *George Law*. Upon her first trip in the morning at 5 o'clock, in the dense fog, she struck the bows of the ship *Arramingo*, lying at the foot of Clinton-street, and had one side of her ladies' cabin carried away by the ship's cathead and anchor which was hanging by it. The top of the saloon was broken down, and the side destroyed from the wheelhouse to the end of the cabin. Her hull was not injured. Nobody was hurt by the crash. The deck was shored up, and the boat continued to run through the day. The damage, which will amount to about $200, will be repaired in a day or two. The other boat will take her place on the line this morning.

The *Hunchback*, of the Staten Island ferry, which was injured by the collision with the *Southfield*, was to be put on again to-day. During the day there was not fog enough to interrupt travel on the ferries, and no other disaster occurred.

THE WEATHER, STEAMERS, &C.—The wind yesterday morning was again from the northeast, accompanied by the dense fog which had prevailed since Monday afternoon. The ferries have been running with about the usual regularity. We do not hear of any collisions or accidents.

The steamers *Vanderbilt*, from Havre and Southampton, *Asia*, from Liverpool, *Northern Light*, from Aspinwall, with the San Francisco mails of the 20th ult., *Daniel Webster*, from New-Orleans, Havana and Key West, the *Augusta*, from Savannah, and the *Marion*, from Charleston, are all over due, and may be detained near the Hook by the fog.

The ships *Phœnix*, for Liverpool, and *G. B. Lamar*, are detained at Quarantine by thick weather.

☞ We are requested to state that Dr. WM. H. DWINELLE has returned to the country, and resumed his professional duties at No. 3 Bond-street.

Daniel S. Donelson, brother of Andrew J. Donelson, of Tennessee, publishes a card in the Nashville papers in defence of his reputation against charges made public by Andrew. He declares that the charges shall go unanswered, because he does not choose to enter into a fratricidal contest.

[Advertisement.]

A CARD FROM THE EVERETT HOUSE

TO THE PUBLIC.

As the Everett House, Union-square, has been among the principal hotels to share in the general prosperity of the City and country, so it is determined, in order to show its sympathy with the reverses of the times, to be the first to respond to the prevailing adversity. Grateful for the past and continued patronage of the public, therefore, the proprietor takes this opportunity to announce that on and after to-day he will reduce the price of Winter board, so as to suit the existing depression. At the same time, however, he will not reduce the comforts of his guests, nor spare any of the attentions which have given his house its reputation.

HAWLEY D. CLAPP.

[Advertisement.]

ARCHIBALD YOUNG AND HOAGLAN

Will sell their large WHOLESALE STOCK OF CLOTHING AT RETAIL for cash.

All kinds of money taken.

No. 314 Broadway,
Over the Mercantile Agency.

[Advertisement.]

TAYLOR'S
International Hotel
and
Saloons,
Broadway, corner Franklin-street.

[Advertisement.]

CHEER UP! AND DRIVE AWAY DULL CARE.—BRIGHT PROSPECTS OF GOOD TIMES NEAR AT HAND—Is the exhortation of manager PURDY to his patrons, and good advice it is. The mind needs recreation from the gloomy thoughts of financial cares, and Purdy's National Theatre is the very place to enjoy a good hearty laugh and forget the troubles of the day. To-night "Bion the Wanderer" (the new drama from the *Ledger* story) is to be performed, with the fairy spectacle of the "Magic Well" and comedy of "In and out of Place." Go early.

[Advertisement.]

FREDRICKS' PHOTOGRAPHIC TEMPLE OF ART.—Ladies' entrance No. 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Gentlemen's entrance No. 585 Broadway. Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Hallotypes, Ambrotypes. Visitors to the City are respectfully invited to examine the productions of this magnificent establishment. Hours from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT IS NOT A MERE SURFACE SALVE.—It does not begin and end by simply skinning over an ulcer, or discharging the redness of inflammation from the cuticle. On the contrary, it sinks, with the aid of gentle friction, to the creative cause of the disease in the flesh, the fibres, and the larger blood vessels, and expels it.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SINGER'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.—The latest and the best. Price, with iron stand complete, $100. This machine is adapted to perform a greater variety of work, in better style, than any family sewing machine before the public, and is unsurpassed in finish and beauty. Also, all the standard sewing machines so well known and so highly approved for all manufacturing purposes. For sale by I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

RICH CARPETING—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates.

NOTICE.
$600,000 worth of
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING
TO BE SOLD OUT AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.

In view of the financial panic, and of the fact that it may continue some weeks longer so as to leave us with an immense stock on hand too late in the season, we have concluded

TO CLOSE IT OUT AT ONCE.

It consists of a large assortment of every description of ELEGANT FALL AND WINTER GARMENTS, Manufactured with great taste, either from goods of our own importation or getting up. Also a superb stock of

FURNISHING GOODS,

Shirts of our own manufacture, robes, shawls, gloves, &c., &c. The money of all solvent banks in this and the surrounding State taken at par.

We have on hand also a large stock of
VERY LOW-PRICED CLOTHING FOR
Southern and Western trade,
Which we will close out to dealers at a
Very heavy per centage less than cost.
D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Warren-st., New-York.

SEWING MACHINES.—WATSON'S $10 SEWING Machines are now for sale at No. 449 Broadway. These are the only machines really suitable for family use, and their price places them within the reach of all. Persons intending to purchase a Sewing Machine will do well to examine these household favorites before paying from $75 to $150 for heavy, cumbersome or complicated ones. It requires but one hour's tuition to become skillful operators. Lessons given gratis. The machine has just been sustained by verdict of the United States Circuit Court.

WATSON, WOOSTER & CO., No. 449 Broadway.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
Is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

LOOK AT THIS.

One Thousand pairs of Gents' and Boys' Boots and Shoes of the best quality, a little soiled, at one-half of the usual price. Come and see at CAHILL'S, No. 377 Broadway.

BELOW COST. BELOW COST. BELOW COST. Tremendous sacrifice in carpeting, oil-cloths, hearth-rugs, door-mats, floor-druggets, mattings, &c., to retire from business.

J. HYATT,
No. 210 Bowery, opposite Rivington-st.

JOHN WOOD'S GYMNASIUM, NOS. 4 AND 6 EAST 28th-st., near 5th-av., should be attended by all young men of sedentary habits. Classes now forming. Boys' Classes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depôt, by opening an extensive ware and sales room on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order. all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults. Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors. Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.

Mr. LANSING BONNELL, Milwaukie.

Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes.

DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat, that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction*.

Y. C. SNOW.

PORTABLE DRESSING CASES, WHICH IN MANY respects surpass the imported, being furnished with the first quality of goods, and contain all that is requisite for the toilet, for sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No. 7 Astor House.

JET AND GOLD JEWELRY—COMPRISING BRACELETS, pins, ear-rings, necklaces, studs, &c. Jet and gold cross ear-rings and pins. Jet ornaments of all descriptions, at OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND'S, No. 527 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

FINE CUTLERY.—PEN, POCKET AND SPORTING Knives. Also, a large variety of choice Razors, which will be warranted to the purchaser. For sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No. 7 Astor House.

MARRIED.

STANLY—GREVIT.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1857, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Thomas Armitage, M. C. STANLY to EMMA L. GREVIT, all of New-York.

NORTON—TRUMBULL.—On Tuesday evening, Oct. 13, at the First Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Dr. Cutler, HENRY D. NORTON, of San Antonio, Texas, to MARY L. TRUMBULL, of Brooklyn.

JOHNSON—PRULAND.—On Tuesday, Oct. 13, by Rev. Wm. P. Corbit, Mr. JOHN H. JOHNSON to Miss SARAH E. PRULAND.

EAGER—MCLAREN.—At Newburg, on Wednesday, Oct. 14, by Rev. Dr. McLaren, JOHN M. EAGER, of New-York City, to MARGARETTE C., daughter of the officiating clergyman.

MOORE—HOBBS.—At Yonkers, on Tuesday, Oct. 13, at St. John's Church, by Rev. A. B. Carter, SAMUEL A. MOORE, of New-York, to CAROLINE FRANCES, daughter of J. Hobbs, Esq., of Yonkers.

FORBES—JOHNSON.—At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on Tuesday, Oct. 13, by Rev. W. L. Peck, GEORGE FORBES to SARAH A., youngest daughter of the late W. Johnson, of New-York.

DIED.

CORLIES.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Oct. 14, MARGARET J., wife of Edmund W. Corlies, of this City, aged 26 years.

Her remains will be taken to Shrewsbury, N. J. The steamboat *Ocean Wave* leaves foot of Robinson-st. on Friday morning, 16th inst., at 6½ o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral at the residence of J. Hubbard Corlies, at Shrewsbury, without further notice.

P. SMITH.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 14, WARREN TREADWELL, only son of St. Clair and Mary L. Smith, aged 2 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, No. 77 West 29th st., on Friday morning, the 16th inst., at 9½ o'clock, without further invitation.

UNDERHILL.—In Brooklyn, on 4th day, (Wednesday,) 10th month (Oct.) 14, of congestion of the lungs, SARAH UNDERHILL, widow of Adonijah, in the 65th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on 6th day (Friday,) the 16th inst., at Friends Meeting House, in Schermerhorn-st., near Boerum, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

MORAN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1857, Mr. DANIEL MORAN, aged 77 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Friday, 16th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., from St. Paul's Church, Court-st., corner of Congress-st., without further invitation.

HAMILTON.—At New Brighton, S. I., on Tuesday, Oct. 13, EDGAR DOUGLAS CLYDESDALE, youngest son of Charles Kennedy and Margaret Mageete Hamilton.

His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery on Thursday morning for interment.

JONES.—At South Oyster Bay, L. I., on Wednesday Oct. 14, WILLIAM, youngest son of Elbert and Caroline Floyd Jones, in the 7th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his father, on Saturday, the 17th, at 1½ o'clock.

MUDGE.—At Lawrence, Kansas, on Saturday, Sept. 26, GIDEON MUDGE, aged about 35 years. Deceased has relatives residing somewhere in the State of New-York, but it is not known where.

A CARD.

In consequence of the late heavy failures in the gentlemen's Furnishing Goods line, and the great sacrifices made at the auction sales of those goods, we have determined to offer our complete and unequaled stock of the above goods at less prices than their original cost.

Our stock has been selected with great care, for the reputation of our house demanded that only the finest and best goods made should be offered for sale by us.

The reduction in price is real, and offers an opportunity seldom met with to obtain the finest goods at less prices than the ordinary ones sell at under more favorable circumstances. We offer

BAJOU'S GENTLEMEN'S KID GLOVES,
For 85 cents.
CARTWRIGHT AND WARNER'S MERINO UNDERCLOTHES,
For $1 25 for Shirts, and $1 50 for Drawers.
DRESSING ROBES,
Costing $22 to $28, for $16 to $20.
MORNING JACKETS
For $5; cost $7 50 to $9.
HALF-HOSE,
Best British make, costing $2 50 to $3 25, for $2 to $2 50 a dozen.
ENGLISH SILK MACINTOSHES,
costing $15 to import, for $10.
SUPERFINE THREAD GLOVES,
from 25 cents upwards.
ELEGANT NEW STYLE VELVET TIES,
selling at $2 25 now, for $1 50.
FRENC

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTABLE young women; the one is a first-rate washer, and willing to assist in the washing and ironing, or would go to a chambermaid, fine washing and ironing, or to a laundress; can do all sorts of lady's finery in the best of style, and is capable of doing fluting. Can give the best of City reference from their last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 220 East 33d-st., third floor, back room, No. 3.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE young women—the one to do housework in a small private family, or would do chamberwork and take care of children; the other to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or see to children, or would assist in the washing and ironing. The best of City reference can be given from their last places. Can be seen for two days at No. 219 East 12th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation in a private family as chambermaid and nurse; is a very good plain sewer and can do embroidery; has no objection to go to the country or do general housework in a small respectable family; has good reference. Call at No. 125 West 24th st.; can be seen from 9 o'clock for two days, if not engaged, near 7th-av., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT German girl, with some years of excellent reference, to cook, wash and iron, in a gentleman's family; also, by a tidy young English girl as chambermaid; also, a highly-recommended Protestant woman for general housework. Ladies in want of servants of undoubted ability, call at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY TWO MOST RESPECTABLE Protestant young women, sisters, situations if possible in one family; one as ladies' maid, or seamstress and chambermaid; is a very good dressmaker; can bring the best of reference from her last place, where she has lived for more than five years. The other as nurse or chambermaid; is very fond of children. Apply at No. 112 West 20th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY TWO WOMEN, WITH EXCELlent City references, situations in the City or a few miles in the country—one as seamstress and chambermaid; is quick with the needle; makes shirts, scolloping, and cloth children's dresses; wages $7 per month. The other does housework in a small family; makes bread; does up linen in style; wages $6 per month. Call at 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble girls, one as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker, and understands all branches of pastry; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or to assist in washing and ironing; both have most respectable City references, and can be seen for two days at No. 336 Bleecker-st., in the fancy store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS NURSERY GOVerness and seamstress, by a respectable American girl. Also, as dressmaker and seamstress, by a very experienced young woman. Also, as a good cook, and to wash and iron, as waiter and chambermaid, and to do general housework in the City or country, by very competent, civil girls. Call at No. 72 6th-st., in the bookstore.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS AND lady's maid; has a good knowledge of hair dressing and dress making; can do up fine muslins and flute beautifully; is competent to assist in housekeeping; would be a useful person to a lady going to Europe; has been there, and does not get sea sick; or would go South; good City reference; address No. 69 17th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress, understands cutting and fitting children's and ladies' dresses and gentlemen's shirts in neatest style; no objection to going a short distance in the country. Can get good City reference. Call at No. 120 St. Marks-place, 6th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY TWO RESPECTAble girls, sisters, in a small private family; one as cook, and to do washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and child's nurse. They are well recommended, and are permitted to receive applications at the residence of their present employer, No. 9 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY TWO NEAT, GENTEEL GIRLS, with excellent City reference, situations in the City or a few miles in the country—one does housework in a small family; makes bread, washes and irons well; the other to do chamberwork, washing, or nurse and plain sewing; wages $6 each. They are fully competent. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE PROTESTant young women, and a girl of 14; one as cook; one as nurse and seamstress; one as laundress; one as chambermaid and waiter. Also, by four very nice colored women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as first-class waitress, she would be willing to do chamberwork and lady's fine washing or sewing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 97 West 12th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as first-rate cook, has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; unexceptionable City references given as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 3 Charles-st., near Greenwich-av., where she has lived four years.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NORTH OF Ireland woman, of long experience, as cook, washer and ironer, thorough meat and pastry cook, superior baker; is a steady, reliable person, faithful to her employer, having filled a place of trust for many years; has unquestionable reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 203 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED.—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF FINDING a good place for a faithful, honest and trustworthy girl, as nurse and seamstress; she can recommend her for her neat sewing and kindness to children; she has no objection to wait on a lady and travel. Apply at the Metropolitan Hotel, Parlor No. 5. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, (Protestant,) to take care of grown children and to do plain sewing; prefers to live in Brooklyn. Good reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 71 West 20th-st., few doors from 6th-av., from 10 to 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE American girl 13 years old, in a gentleman's family understands waiting on table and light chamberwork; can give good City reference. Can be seen at No. 51 Madison-st.; no objection to the country.

WANTED—A DRESSMAKER WISHES TO ENgage with a few private families; is willing to go out by the week or month; understands all kind of family sewing. Can be seen at her own residence, No. 150 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED GIRL as waitress and chambermaid; no objection to assist in the washing; good reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 4 Catharine-lane, between Anthony and and Leonard sts. To be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH WOMAN, A situation as nurse, can take charge of a baby; or as chambermaid, can do plain sewing; has good recommendations. Call at No. 195 West 19th-st., near 8th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to cook, wash and iron for a small private family, or to do chamberwork, and assist with the washing. The best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 222 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a private family; is a good baker; has no objection to go to the country. City references can be given. Apply at No. 48 Marion st. in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO SISTERS, one as cook and the other as chambermaid and laundress. Both understand their business, and have the best of City reference. Call at No. 85 22d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., 3d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent baker, and understands her business well. Can give the best of city reference. Call for two days at No. 26 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear house, first floor

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as first-class meat and pastry cook; understands jellies and game; has no objection to go in a boarding house, and can give the best City references. Inquire at No. 443 East 4th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WISHES a situation as housekeeper in a private family or widower's; fond of children; is a Protestant; no objection to the country or to go South. Can be seen for three days, at No. 258 28th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer; would like to go in the country; can be well recommended. Address a note to V. E. Y., *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID and Seamstress; can cut and make ladies' and children's clothes, and do up fine muslins beautifully, and will be highly recommended; would go South. Address No. 69 17th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as chambermaid and to do the fine washing and ironing, or do plain sewing, or take care of children. Good City references can be given. Call at No. 215 East 12th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

WANTED—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is competent to make boys' and girls' clothing; would prefer going to the country or to travel. Call for two days at No. 90 Main-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress by a young woman; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 165 East 11th-st. for 2 days, 2d floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and seamstress. Inquire at No. 7 East 33d-st., where she is now employed and references can be given.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waiter. Can give the best of City reference from her last employer, where she has been for four years. Call at No. 314 Hudson-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO CHAMBERwork or take care of children, by a young Protestant girl, between 16 and 17 years of age, who is strong and healthy and willing to work. She may be seen, for two days, at No. 62 East 27th-st., near 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or will take charge of children and do plain sewing. Has no objection to the country. Has good reference. Call at No. 96 Main-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG WOMEN, SITUAtions; one to cook, wash and iron; the other to do chamberwork. Good City reference given. Apply at No. 125 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young girl, to do chamberwork and sewing, or to take care of children. Can be seen at No. 62 West Washington-place, first floor.

WANTED — A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, as cook and to do general housework, to go a short distance in the country. Apply to GEO. JONES, this office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST EXCELlent woman for housework, as cook, washer and ironer; is a thorough cook and baker; first-rate laundress; has lived five years in her last place. Also, by her daughter, 14 years old; is willing to do anything required; can do chamberwork and waiting; is a neat sewer; would be willing to do together the work of a family and take moderate wages. Can be seen at No. 203 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO COUSINS SITUATIONS IN the City or a few miles in the country, Yonkers or Westchester County; one does the housework of a small private family; makes excellent bread, understands meats and pastry; wages 7 dollars; her cousin is 15; can mind a baby; is a good waitress, wages $5 to $6 a month. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED.—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS, (Protestants,) one as first-class cook and baker, the other as chambermaid and waiter; has no objections to assist with the washing and ironing; the best of City reference from her last employer, where she has lived for the last seven years. Apply No. 35 3d-av., (millinery store.) Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as good plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer; has no objection to do general house work in a small private family; is willing to make herself useful to her employer. Good references. Apply at No. 258 28th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT, OBLIGING PROTESTant girl, desires a situation; is a good plain cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; would be willing to make herself useful; no objection to the country; has the best of reference. Call at 275 Bowery.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A VERY HIGHLY recommended girl with over two years' reference to do chamberwork and waiting or chamberwork and sewing; is kind to children and of amiable disposition. Ladies in want of a first-rate servant, call at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A respectable colored man; he is fully competent to take charge of a pair of horses, and will make himself generally useful; can give the best recommendations from his present employer. Inquire for JACOB HOLLINS, No. 186 West 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED.—A LADY DESIRES TO OBTAIN A situation for a trustworthy girl, who understands chamberwork, waiting, fine washing and ironing, or general housework of any kind; can do plain cooking. Has good recommendation, having lived in one family at Hudson for five years. Apply at No. 5 9th-st., near 6th-av., to-day, (Wednesday,) between the hours of 12 and 2.

WANTED.—A SEAMSTRESS, AN ASSISTANT dressmaker, wishes employment by the day; is fully capable of taking hold or doing all kinds of family sewing in the neatest manner. Can be well recommended by her employers. Can be seen, for 2 days, at No. 249 1st-av., between 15th and 16th sts., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; is a first-rate baker and understands her business perfectly; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City references will be given. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 60 West Washington-place.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUAtion as seamstress; wages not so much an object as a good home; also, two respectable girls; one as cook, washer and ironer; understands meats, pastry, game, &c.; the other as chambermaid; have excellent references. Apply, for two days, at 24 3d-av., Bible House.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as good plain cook, and is a first-rate washer and ironer and baker; undertands pastry; wishes the Hudson River route. Has good reference. Can be seen for two days if not engaged. Call at No. 124 Mott-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS NURSE, BY AN experienced girl, used to the care of a baby from its birth; can make childeren's clothes, or do fine washing; seven years' best City reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 111 West 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation in a small private family as cook and washer and ironer; can make all kinds of desserts, and understands her business; has best City reference. Apply for 2 days at No. 3 6th-st., near 4th-av., in front basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, just arrived from Germany, to do chamberwork and fine washing; can do sewing and cooking. Can be seen, for 2 days, at No. 121 Forsyth-st., 1st floor.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A young man with good City reference. Address GARDENER, *Times* Office, Wednesday or Thursday, attention will be paid.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as good cook; understands baking, desserts and pastry. Best of reference. Call for two days at No. 680 Houston-st., second floor, room No. 12.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as seamstress, and would assist in chamberwork; one who understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing. City references can be seen at No. 46 Irving-place, between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITUAtion as chambermaid, and assist with the washing and ironing; has good reference from her present situation, where she can be seen until suited, at No. 107 9th-st., Randall-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A steady, single, Protestant man. He perfectly understands his business. Wages no object—only a good comfortable home. Good City reference given. Apply at No. 70 4th-av. Can be seen for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do up-stairs work and sew; is willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen for 2 days at her present employer's, No. 116 Columbia-st., Brooklyn, between Pierpont and Clark.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, and is willing to make herself generally useful. The best of City reference can be given. Has lived 8 years in her last place. Apply at No. 71 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a respectable young woman who is a nice hand at children's clothing and family sewing. Can cut and fit in the handsomest manner; has good City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED.—A DRESSMAKER OF LONG EXPErience, who understands all kinds of family sewing, wishes to engage in a family by the month. Apply, by note, No. 118 8th-av., corner of 17th-st.—place of employment. Address E. H.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY AN active and capable man who has got the best of City references. Any commands, H. C., waiter, No. 639 Broadway, will meet with due attention for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to do fine washing; has the best of references. Call at No. 72 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or as chambermaid and seamstress, by a very competent girl, with good City reference. Call at No. 67 33d-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman to cook, wash and iron in a small family; would go for moderate wages for sake of a comfortable home. Call at No. 165 West 42d-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION (either in the City or country) as teacher of Algebra and Geometry; would be found serviceable as assistant in teaching beginners. Address T. D. C., *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A GOOD DRESSMAKER, WHO UNderstands her business, wants work by the day or week. The very best references given, if required. Address Miss W. A., Box No. 489 Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and seamstress; understands family sewing; can give the best City reference. Call at No. 229 12th-st., between the 1st-av. and Avenue A, for two days.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT WOMAN DESIRES A situation as cook; she understands her business in all its branches; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 120 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Best of city reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; is an excellent cook and a good baker, and understands all kinds of desserts. Can have the best of City reference. Address to No. 3 6th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress. Satisfactory City reference given. Call at No. 129 Stanton-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid or laundress. The best of City reference given. Apply at No. 19 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to take care of children and do chamberwork. Best City reference given. Apply, for 2 days, at No. 196 West 36th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as seamstress; she understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 102 St. Mark's-place, 3d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and seamstress. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 159 West 27th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A TAILORESS WANTS TO GO OUT BY the day or week to cut and make boys' clothing. Address, by letter or otherwise, S. C., No. 127 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART BOY 14 years old; is well acquainted with the City; has good City references. Apply at No. 71 Beekman-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer. Can give the best of City references. Inquire at No. 263 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HEALTHY YOUNG married woman as wet nurse; her baby is two weeks old. Call at No. 113 Sullivan-st.

A MONTHLY NURSE, JUST DISENGAGED, wishes to make an engagement with some ladies or an invalid gentleman or lady. Has long had the charge of the sick. Has the best of recommendations from the first physicians and families. Call at No. 154 10th-st., near 4th-av.

FAMILIES IN WANT OF HELP SHOULD apply at the office of the American and Foreign Employment Society, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, Astor-place, where are at present from three to four hundred girls of all denominations, with first-class references. MRS. YORKSTONE, Superintendent.

COMING EVENTS CAST THEIR SHADOWS BEFORE.—Owing to hard times, and being anxious to give the girls a chance before Winter sets in, the St. Mark's Employment Office, No. 24 3d-av., Bible House, will give employers servants, free of charge, till further notice.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do chamberwork, or as waiter and nurse and to do plain sewing or housework; has no objection to go to the country, or to travel with a lady; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 136 Clinton-place, near 6th-av., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to cook, wash and iron in a private family. She thoroughly understands her business, and has excellent City and country references. Can be seen for two days at No. 261 Spring-st., in the rear, near Varick-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble young girls; one as first-rate cook, washer and ironer; the other as nurse and plain sewer in a small private family. Good City reference from their last place. No objection to the country. Call at No. 77 West 19th-st., front basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and to do plain sewing; can take charge of a baby a month old, and bring it up by hand if required; willing to travel. Can be seen until engaged at No. 4 8th-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID; is a neat seamstress, and can do fine washing and fluting beautifully; has long and satisfactory City reference. Can be seen at the home of her present employer, No. 188 18th-st., corner of 2d-av., for a few days.

WANTED—A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED PROTestant girl, wants a situation to cook, wash and iron, makes the best of bread and pastry of all kinds; would do housework; no objection to the country. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED.—A STEADY, HIGHLY RECOMMENDed Protestant woman, wants a situation as professed meat and pastry cook, makes pastries of all kinds; no objection to a respectable boarding house or hotel. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUAtion; is a good cook and baker; would prefer a hotel or boarding house; has no objection to the country. Has reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 143 West 20th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a single man, who can refer to his present employer for his general character, competency and capability. Can be seen for two days, at No. 18 West 26th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, WITH excellent City reference, a situation as chambermaid, or housework servant; makes bread; washes and irons well; does up linens. Wages, $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit dresses. Has good City references. Apply at fancy store, No. 85 East 15th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, WITH over two years' reference, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing or sewing. Apply at No. 18 Washington-square, from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL who sews well, as seamstress; for a good home, she is willing to receive moderate wages. Apply at her present employer's residence, No. 38 East 35th-st.

AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT of faithful Domestics, No. 6 6th-av., there is now a number of well-recommended servants as cooks, laundresses, chambermaids and to do general housework. Families returned from the country had better call. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—GIRLS FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses, and all kinds of domestic servants, at No. 6 6th-av. N. B.—Situations procured for good servants without delay. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

A HOME.—WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO housework for a small family, a man, his wife, and one child; must be an American, to treat as like one of the family. Apply to MRS. GREENE, No. 120 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Classes now open for the reception of pupils.
New York classes on Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Brooklyn classes on Mondays and Thursdays, or Tuesdays and Fridays.
Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishments for practice in the Lanciers quadrille, German cotillon and all other dances.
Monthly soirées for children's parents.
Mr. Dodworth, finding from the past two years' experience that his instructions in the *minuet de la cour* and minuet quadrille were of great service in developing graceful movement and improving the style of his pupils, will continue the practice of those and other graceful studies. Among other novelties procured while on a tour of observation through France, Germany and England, will be introduced the Mazurka in ten figures adopted for the coming season by the association of teachers in Paris. For circulars of terms, &c., apply at either of the academies.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES—NO. 59 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.—Mme. DUBREUIL FERRERO and EDWARD FERRERO respectfully announce that they will open their Academies on the following days: New-York on the 10th of October and Brooklyn on the 13th of October, at 3½ P. M.
The following new dances, now in vogue on the Continent, will be introduced during the first quarter; Les Lanciers, La Hongroise, L'Ecossaise, Zulma, L'Orleans and the Minuet de la Cour. Gentlemen's Evening Class commencing Oct. 19. N. B.—Pupils can join at any time—the quarter commencing the day of entry. Circulars at the Academies.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—$350.—A PERson having this amount in cash at command, can connect himself with a respectable party in a cash business that has been established six years, and is paying a large income. No further capital required. For particulars apply to LIVINGSTON & CO., No. 5 Beekman-st.

A RARE CHANCE.—THE LEASE AND FIXtures of Tea and Coffee store, No. 67 Catharine-st., will be sold cheap. There is a well-established cash business, which, if application be made soon, will be saved to the purchaser. Inquire of BRITTON & ELY, No. 35 William-st.

EIGHTY ACRES OF GOOD FARMING land about 8 miles from Chicago, Ill., entirely free from encumbrance, will be exchanged for any kind of good merchandise or productive property in or near the City. Apply at the Western Land Agency, No. 81 Liberty-st. JOHN L. DORRANCE.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—WITH A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily; suites of rooms on second floor, with private parlor, furnished or unfurnished room for two single gentlemen on third floor. Reference exchanged. Apply at No. 141 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

BOARDING.—A SMALL QUIET FAMILY, WITH a large, commodious house in the upper part of the City, would take a gentleman and lady or a small family for the Winter, where all the comforts of a home may be found. Address Box No. 1,522 Post-Office.

BOARDING AT $3 25 PER WEEK.—A gentleman and his lady, or a few single men can be accommodated with good board and every comfort in a private family at the above terms. Apply immediately, at No. 65 Rose-st., corner of Pearl.

BOARDING.—A LADY OF REFINEMENT, AND quiet, retiring habits, seeks a home with a lady of unexceptionable character, of whom she could make a social companion, or with a strictly private family, for the Winter. Boarding-house keepers need not answer. Address R. T. H. O. N., *Times* office.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDrooms may be obtained for single gentlemen, or a small family, at No. 18 10th-st., near 6th-av. Those who respect the Sabbath preferred.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDrooms may be obtained at MRS. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

ROOMS WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF THE highest respectability, (consisting of gentleman, wife, and two daughters, aged 7 and 9,) a suite of three rooms, in a pleasant neighborhood, with board. References given and required. Will furnish rooms if necessary. Address Box No. 3,221 Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMIly would take one or two gentlemen and their wives to board. The house is an English basement one, within five minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry. Apply at No. 198 Nassau-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—AT NO. 229 HICKS-st., near Grace Church. A pleasant and third-story front room, overlooking the bay, would accommodate a gentleman and lady, or two single gentlemen. Unquestionable references as to table and home comforts.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—NO. 186 ATlantic-st., near Clinton-st., in a private family. Convenient to Wall-st. and South Ferries.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—UNTIL the 1st of May next, in a private family for two adults and four children, or a small plainly furnished house for the same. Terms must be moderate. References exchanged. Address XXX, *Times* Office, New-York.

MURRAY HILL.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY will let a suite of furnished rooms on second floor with large private parlor, to a family of first-class boarders or two gentlemen and wives. Apply at No. 42 East 35th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. References exchanged.

143 MADISON-STREET.—A COUPLE OF single gentlemen can be accommodated with furnished rooms, with or without board, on moderate terms. Gas and bath in the house. Family private. References required and given.

TO LET—SMALL PARLOR, BEDROOM AND bathroom adjoining, furnished or unfurnished, with or without breakfast and tea; also, one or two attic rooms with a plain genteel family, at No. 80 Franklin-st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—A SMALL FARM, say 30 to 50 acres, with cottage, necessary outbuildings, fences, &c., in good order, convenient to fishing, within 36 miles of New-York, and easy of access by railroad or steamboat. Address, post-paid, stating price, &c., J. C., care of T. IRWIN & SON, No. 31 and 33 Pine-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.
DRY GOODS
AT RETAIL
FOR CASH.
IMPORTANT TO LADIES AND FAMILIES IN NEW-YORK AND VICINITY.
In consequence of the unparalleled derangement of confidence, business and finance throughout the whole country,
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
OF
SILK AND FANCY GOODS,
IN CHAMBER-ST.,
HAVE DETERMINED ON OFFERING
On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14,
AT RETAIL,
FOR
SIXTY DAYS ONLY.
THEIR LARGE AND MAGNIFICENT STOCK
OF
SILK AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
IN THE
LARGE STORE, FITTED UP FOR THAT PURPOSE,
NO. 335 BROADWAY,
Corner of Worth-st.,
FOR CASH ONLY.
ONE PRICE—NO ABATEMENT,
Embracing—
5,000 pieces Plain and Fancy SILKS,
3,000 SILK ROBES a Volants,
3,000 SILK ROBES a Quille,
Broché and Brocade Bayadere SILKS.
Dark and Light-Colored Plain TAFFETAS,
Mourning Flounced SILKS, MOIRE ANTIQUES, &c.
1,500 Jacquard Satin LONG SHAWLS. Entirely new.
500 Chenelille Bordered STELLA SHAWLS. Rich and new.
100 Chenelille SHAWLS. High colors.
1,000 Broché Bordered STELLAS.
500 Plush-Bordered STELLAS. New and elegant.
500 Broché LONG SHAWLS.
850 Broché SQUARE SHAWLS.
Plaid WOOL SHAWLS of every description.
A large assortment of Chenelille SCARFS, just arrived.
Plain and Printed MUSLIN DELAINES.
Plain and Printed CASHMERES AND MERINOES.
Single and double width All-Wool PLAIDS.
French and Irish SILK POPLINS.
SATIN DELAINES AND MERINOES.
Ombre Satin-Striped All-Wool DELAINES.
Merino, Ameline, Poplin and Delaine Bayadere ROBES a Quille.
Gros Odier French PRINTS.
Print ROBES A QUILLE.
Rich Plaid VALENCIA, &c.
Magnificent Printed ROBES DE CHAMBRES.
1,000 dozen French Lawn Embroid'd HANDKERCHIEFS
1,000 dos. French Lawn Hemst'chd HANDKERCHIEFS.
1,000 doz. French Lawn Corded-border HANDKERCHIEFS.
5,000 doz. Plain and Fancy Linen-Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS.
500 pieces Richardson's Family and Medium LINEN.
CURTAIN DRAPERIES of all kinds.
French Crinoline and Crinoline SKIRTS in every variety. Chantilly and French LACE VEILS.
A large assortment of
Swiss and Jaconet COLLARS, SLEEVES and SETS.
MULL and CAMBRIC Embroidered BANDS.
Also a splendid line of French EMBROIDERIES,
A choice assortment of
TULLE, MOUSSELINE and TARLATANE,
ROBES A VOLANTES.
For Evening Dresses,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.
All of which will be sold at
VERY GREAT SACRIFICES.
Purchasers will here find the
RICHEST AND MOST ELEGANT STYLES
of GOODS ever brought into this country, and will have this rare opportunity of securing STYLES that are entirely controlled by us, and which cannot be found in any Retail House in the United States.
The 3,000 ROBES A QUILLE are just landed, and the only styles of the kind in the country.
10,000 dozen BAJOU'S KID GLOVES,
the best make that now comes to this country, for
SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS A PAIR.
The store will open at 9 A. M. and close at 5 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
BAJOU GLOVES!
Buyers of this article should be well assured that they are getting the
GENUINE GLOVE,
stamped with the signature "Bajou," which each pair contains, to protect themselves against mixed lots offered at reduced prices. The Gloves we shall
OFFER ON WEDNESDAY
are not only genuine, but are of
EXCLUSIVE SHADES,
such as will not be found in any other house in the City.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No. 335 Broadway.

Nos. 355 and 357 Broadway.
J. BECK & CO. are now offering
• BAJOU'S BEST KID GLOVES
AT 40 CENTS PER PAIR.

$200,000
worth of
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
To be Sold
FOR CASH,
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 243 Broadway,
Have determined to take advantage of the present monetary derangement, and close out the balance of the Stock at once,
CURTAINS OF BROCATEL,
TAPESTRY REPS,
PLAIN REPS,
SATIN DE LAINES,
WORSTED AND GERMAN DAMASKS,
Made and put up at prices to suit the times.
They would especially call attention to their select Stock of PAPER HANGINGS.
Wishing to keep their WORKMEN EMPLOYED during the Winter, they will contract to paper and decorate Private Dwellings at COST PRICES.
Their Stock of WINDOW SHADES comprises every variety and style, which must be CLOSED OUT before Jan. 1, previous to removal to our New Store, without regard to cost.
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, CORNICES AND FIXTURES, 33 per cent. less than cost of importation.

DRY GOODS CHEAP FOR CASH.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.,
will offer at retail on Monday, Oct. 5,
$50,000 WORTH
OF
NEW FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS,
purchased at the recent forced auction sales
FOR CASH,
AT A
DISCOUNT OF NEARLY 50 PER CENT.
ON THE COST OF IMPORTATION.
The following will give but a faint idea of the INDUCEMENTS
offered to cash purchasers
at this celebrated establishment:
300 pieces elegant Fall Silks, 5s., 4s. 6d., 6s., 6s. 6d., up to the richest goods imported.
250 pieces Lupin's super French Merino, at 75 cents.
300 pieces wide Paramattas, 12½ cents.
500 pieces Ducal Plaids, 25 cent goods, 12½ cents.
250 pieces new Fall De Laines, 12½ cents.
180 pieces fine all-wool De Laines, 31 cents.
1,500 Merrimack and Cocheco Prints, 10 cents.
1,200 English 1s. goods, 6¼ cents.
500 Black and White, 6¼ cents.
Together with 50 cases and bales of brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, red and white Flannels, Canton Flannels, Blankets, &c., &c., all of which we will sell at the lowest possible price for cash.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS
OFFER THE GREATEST INDUCEMENTS
To all persons wanting Dress Goods,
Having reduced their entire stock,
WITHOUT ANY REGARD TO COST.
SILKS OF ALL KINDS, MERINOES, PLAID MERINOES, DE LAINES, RIBBONS, EMBROIDERIES, &c., &c.
No. 305 (old No. 60) Canal-st., and 47 Howard.

STELLA SHAWLS,
BROCHE SHAWLS,
PLAID SHAWLS.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,
No. 305 (old No. 60) Canal-st., and 47 Howard.

EMBROIDERIES LOWER THAN EVER.
RIBBONS ASTOUNDINGLY CHEAP.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,
No. 305 (old No. 60) Canal-st., and 47 Howard.

MILLER & GRANT,
No. 703 Broadway,
Are offering their entire stock at an immense reduction.
Embroidered muslin sets from 12s. to $10,
former prices from 20s. to $20.
Collars from $2 to $4, formerly $3 50 to $8.
Also, a great variety of other goods at the same rate.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.—E. S. MILLS & CO. have now in stock a splendid assortment of CLOAKS, CIRCULARS, DUSTERS, &c., of their own manufacture, 25 per cent. below former prices, together with a full stock of FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS, purchased at the recent auction sales, to which they invite the attention of close buyers, at 80 and 82 Chambers-st.

PATENTS SECURED.—SEAMLESS GARMENTS—Something new. Clothing alike for the million and upper ten thousand! Clothing that does not rip or tear!
Overcoats, usual price $10, sold here for $5.
Elegant Raglans, usual price $20, sold here for $10.
Reversible Raglans, usual price $25, sold here for $12.
Pea Jackets, Vests, Leggings. Moccasins, Mittens, all woven without seams! Bills of most of the suspended Banks taken at par.
SEAMLESS GARMENT MANUF'G. CO.,
Wholesale Depot, No. 22 Day-st.
Retail Depot, No. 506 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

THE CRISIS HAS COME!
ALARMING SACRIFICE IN DRY GOODS!
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE
of
$44,000 OHIO STATE 6 PER CENT. BONDS AT AUCTION.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, on THURSDAY, Oct. 15, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern, $44,000 Ohio State 6 per cent. Bonds, due 1868, $1,000 each. To be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Terms cash. For further particulars, apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

SALE OF STOCK BONDS AND OTHER Securities will take place at 12½ o'clock, on FRIDAY, Oct. 16, 1857, at the Merchants' Exchange. This hour gives ample time for the brokers to attend the sale.

Any parties wishing to offer securities can be put on the list, if handed in before 5 o'clock on Thursday.

Transfers will be made and the proceeds of sale paid directly to owners, in all cases, unless otherwise required.

The undersigned will attend regularly to the sale of securities on Tuesdays and Fridays, or any other day required, on the most favorable terms.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.,
Commonwealth Bank Building.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers.
OCTOBER 15.
GREAT SALE OF
RARE, OLD AND CURIOUS
BOOKS ON AMERICA.

To be sold by auction, without reserve, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, by
GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO.,
Trade-Sale Auctioneers,
Nos. 317 and 379 Broadway.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS. ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Oct. 15, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:
$44,000 Ohio State 6 per cent. Bonds, due 1886.
$6,000 Iowa County, (Wis.) 8 per cent. Bonds.
$5,000 Joliet & Northern Indiana 1st mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.
$6,000 Milwaukee City (Sinking Fund) 7 per cent. Bonds, due 1877.
$2,000 St. Louis City 6 per cent. Bonds, due 1871.
25 shares New-York and New-Haven Railroad.....$100 each.
3 shares New-York and Erie Railroad.....$100 each.
20 shares Sixth-av. R. R.....$100 each.
40 shares United States Express Co.....$100 each.
10 shares St. Nicholas Bank.....$100 each.
40 shares Phenix Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each.
129 shares Etna Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each.
149 shares Howard Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each.
30 shares Excelsior Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each.
75 shares Brooklyn Fire Ins. Co.....$17 each.
80 shares Firemen's Fire Ins. Co.....$17 each.
135 shares Equitable Fire Ins. Co.....$35 each.
54 shares United States Fire Ins. Co.....$25 each.
36 shares North American Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each.
50 shares New-York Fire and Marine Ins. Co.$100 each.
30 shares Greenwich Fire Ins Co.....$25 each.
80 shares Harmony Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each.
30 shares Columbia Ins. Co.....$50 each.
30 shares Commonwealth Ins. Co.....$100 each.
20 shares Manhattan Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each.
80 shares North River Fire Ins. Co.....$25 each.
10 shares Mercantile Fire Ins. Co. (hypothecated).....$50 each.
10 shares United States Motive Power Co.....$100 each.
200 shares New-York Farmington Coal Co.....$5 each.
Special sale TO-MORROW (Friday,) also, SATURDAY. Next regular sale MONDAY, Oct. 19. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY. Also, special sales when required. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board on commission. Interest allowed on all moneys deposited. Interest and dividends collected.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

GEORGE A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers.

GREAT SALE OF BOOKS RELATING to America, by GEORGE A. LEAVITT & CO., THURSDAY, Oct. 15, commencing at 4 P. M.

This collection comprises many very rare and curious books, among which may be mentioned:
America Painted to the Life. By Sir Ferdinando Gorges. 1659.
New-England's Tears. 1641.
Tracts Relative to Hamilton.
Mayer's Sermons.
Hubbard's New-England Wars.
Moultrie's Memoirs.
The Spy Unmasked.
England's Black Tribunal. 1660.
Phillis Wheatley's Poems.
Washingtoniana.
Lahontan's Voyages.
Doddridge's Indian Wars.
Lee's Southern Campaign. 2 vols.
Rare old Sermons, Tracts, Orations, &c.
The entire library on exhibition, and catalogues ready for distribution.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, the property of a gentleman now in Cuba.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Oct. 13, at 10½ o'clock, all the elegant furniture contained in the private residence No. 329 West 23d-st., near the Seventh-av., a superb collection. Among which may be found: Rich velvet carpets, 3 magnificent rosewood parlor suites covered in elegant satin brocade, large easy Voltaire and reception chairs to match, two rosewood etageres, with marble tops and mirror doors and backs, lined with satin wood, very expensively carved; elegant rosewood centre, side and work tables; ladies' rosewood secretary, with mirror doors lined with satin wood; rosewood secretary with drawers, made to match the rosewood parlor furniture; rosewood corner and music stands, splendid seven-octave rosewood mirror premium piano-forte, richly inlaid with pearl and pearl keys, decidedly one of the most superb instrument ever made, richly embroidered cover and scarf; French plate mirrors, expensive lace and brocaded window curtains; also a great variety of oil-paintings, embracing many valuable specimens—one large fruit piece by Seidel, winter scenes, sea views, moonlight sea views, landscapes, &c., all elegantly framed; large size elegantly decorated China vases, Parian and Chinese figures; 'twenty-one day ormolu clocks, together with many other costly mantel ornaments; mahogany, black walnut and rosewood enclosed chairs, covered in hair cloth and medallion; rocking and easy chairs, sofas, oak and black walnut extension tables, rich China tea-sets, cut-glass ware, comprising a full assortment, such as tumblers, wines, champagne goblets, celery glasses, salts butter dishes, lemonades, pitchers, &c.; also costly silver ware, such as elegant revolving casters with splendid cut bottles, spoons, forks, cake baskets, tea services, ivory cutlery, salvers, common crockery, plates, vegetable dishes, soup tureens, &c.; also the furniture of all the bedrooms, containing maple, cottage, black walnut and mahogany cushioned chairs; elegant rosewood, mahogany, black walnut and maple bedsteads; pure hair mattresses, rosewood and mahogany marble-top bureaus and washstands to match the bedsteads; magnificently decorated China toilet sets, bedroom carpets, mirrors, toilet and work tables, elegant stair carpets and rods, oil-cloths, hall stands, &c. Sale positive.

N. B.—Furniture can be packed and shipped by an experienced person at the sale. Parties in want of solid rosewood parlor furniture of the most expensive description will do well to attend. Sale positive, rain or shine.

H. H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.

H. H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY auction on WEDNESDAY, 14th, and THURSDAY, 15th October, at 11 o'clock, each day, in our gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st., Lecture Room, the Statuary:—About 70 pieces just imported from Italy, consigned by Italian Artists to be sold for their account. Among them will be found the finest works of Bien-aimé, Bartolomi, Dei Medico, Zaccannic, Tassoni, Fiselli, Parnpoloni, Barzatta, several antiques, Medicis, Santafiotti, Gfrornella, Ricci, Volati, Spinola, Rambatti, and many other celebrated masters.

Also, the celebrated statue of the Wood Nymph by Bienaimé, which was distributed by the Cosmopolitan Art Association, one of the finest pieces of Parlor Statuary to be found in this country life size. Also, the celebrated colossal bust of Washington by Hiram Powers, one of his finest works.

This is the first large sale of elegant parlor statuary ever made in this country, and will be found well worthy the attention of connoisseurs and the public. They will be ready for exhibition, as above, one week previous to the sale.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

GENUINE AND POSITIVE SALE AT AUCTION of all the magnificent furniture, decorations and works of art, contained in the splendid private residence No. 248 West 23d-st., near London-terrace. D. S. H. will sell, as above, in consequence of the severe financial crisis now upon us, all the rich contents of the aforesaid house to the highest bidder for cash, TO-MORROW, (Friday,) Oct. 16, commencing at 10½ o'clock A. M. The assortment embraces everything necessary to genteel housekeeping, both useful and ornamental, as mahogany extension table and buffet, China dinner and tea sets, ivory cutlery, cut-glass ware, velvet carpets, solid rosewood suites, centre and side tables, etageres, clocks and Dresden China vases, gas chandeliers, pier and oval glasses, fine oil-paintings and engravings, easy Turkish and reception chairs, ladies' secretary, French library book-case, elegant 7-octave piano, Chickering rosewood hall-stand, carved rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, bureaus, sofas, chairs, rockers, fine curled hair mattresses, blankets, bedding, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine. Also, another house and its contents soon; particulars hereafter. Catalogues on morning of sale.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

SECOND-HAND AND NEW HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—300 chairs, 150 Boston rockers, 20 French plate mirrors, 3 parlor suites, 2 pianos, carpets, oil-cloths, office desks, &c. &c.—THIS DAY. (Thursday,) Oct. 15, at 10½ o'clock, will be sold, for cash, at No. 59 Beekman-st., on the second floor, the entire furniture of a family; it will embrace all kinds of parlor, dining-room, bedroom and basement furniture; also, several tapestry, velvet and ingrain carpets; 20 or 30 French plate mirrors, rosewood parlor suites, 2 second-hand piano-fortes, marble-top furniture, sofas and tête-a-têtes, 300 oak and other chairs, 150 Boston rockers, together with a variety of other goods, all of which will be sold for cash, and must be removed this day or to-morrow, without fail. Sale peremptory.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer. Office No. 9 Broad-st.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., OF A FAMILY GOING TO FRANCE.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell, on FRIDAY, (postponed from Tuesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 3 Beach-st., a neat assortment of Furniture, including parlor suite in crimson plush, mahogany piano, tapestry and other carpets, window hangings, large pier glass, together with China, glass and plated wares, beds, bedding, chamber, basement and kitchen furniture, the property of a gentleman going to France.

HENRY. H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.—Office No. 23 Nassau-st.

POSTPONEMENT.—THE SALE OF FURNIture, statuary, &c., advertised to take place this day at the residence of the late George W. Bruen, deceased, No. 34 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., is postponed until Oct. 29. Further particulars hereafter.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

BY S. BOGART, THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, AT No. 77 Hammersley-st., genteel household furniture contained in the above house, consisting of a general assortment of parlor, bedroom and kitchen furniture, being the entire effects of a family declining housekeeping.

AUCTION SALES.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at the salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., all the furniture contained in said store, viz.: Rosewood parlor suites, covered in brocatel and plush; gilt frame mantel and pier glasses, Brussels and velvet carpets, two rosewood sevenoctave piano-fortes, superior instruments; marble-top centre, pier and sofa tables, rosewood etageres, &c., together with a large assortment of bedroom furniture, bureaus, washstands, chairs, bedsteads, hair mattresses, &c.; also, a large assortment of second-hand furniture, removed to store for convenience of sale. Catalogues are now ready.

FINANCIAL.

LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE.—DAVIS & BIRNEY, No. 25 South 3d-st., opposite Mechanics' Bank, Philadelphia. Collections made, and Legal business attended to in all parts of the United States and Canadas.

REFERENCES.

Messrs. E. W. Clark & Co.,	Messrs. Abbott, Johnes & Co.,
" Martin & Smith,	" Truitt, Brothers & Co.,
" J. & M. Saunders,	" Hoskins, Hieskill & Co.,
" Yard, Gillmore & Co.,	" Lawrence, Stone & Co.,
" Farnham, Kirkham & Co.,	" Mitchell, Brognard & Co.,
" J. J. Duncan & Co.,	" Barcroft, Beaver & Co.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO.
No. 51 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 12, 1857.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE Stockholders and bondholders of this Company will be held at the Mercantile Library, on the evening of Wednesday, 21st October inst., at 7 o'clock, to receive the report of the Committee appointed to mature a plan for relieving the embarrassments of the Company.
By order of JAMES BROWN, Chairman.
A. J. ODELL, Secretary.

$3,000—$9,000 WANTED ON BOND and Mortgage at 7 per cent., payable half-yearly in New-York. The $3,000 on the Bond and Mortgage of an honest farmer on his farm of 110½ acres in Genesee County, N. Y.; worth $8,000, without any incumbrance. A safe investment. The $9,000 on a first mortgage on New-York City property. Apply to N. MERRILL, No. 71 Wall-st.

$10,000 BRIDGEPORT WATER BONDS, $10,000 Rockland Water Stock. $15,000 Bonds and Mortgages, $1,500 Passaic Water Bonds, Paterson, N. J., to exchange for good Bank Stock at par, by JOHN L. DORRENCE, No. 83 Liberty-st., up stairs.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.
REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY will be closed from the 19th Oct., to the 3d Nov., inclusive on account of the annual election to take place on the 3d Nov.
H. AITKEN, Secretary.

WANTED—BILLS OF THE BANK OF HARTford County, and Mercantile Bank of Hartford, at high prices. GREEN & SEWELL, Bankers, 29 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO 59 WALL st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

BANK NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been by Hon. Charles A. Peabody, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, appointed receiver of the property and effects of the Island City Bank; and all creditors of the said Bank are required, within thirty days from the 30th of September, 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank before me, at my office, No. 21 Nassau-street, New-York, and all persons indebted to the said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned, at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the said Bank, and to pay the same; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank, are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing and in detail to the undersigned, at said office, within said time. J. F. BUTTERWORTH, Receiver.
BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL,
Attorneys for Receiver.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Third-av., corner 9th-st.—Deposits made on or before Oct. 10, will be allowed interest from the 1st of October, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $5 to $500. Bank open daily from 9 A. M to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evening from 5 to 8 o'clock.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., No. 1 Hanover-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1857.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.—THE DIVIDEND declared by this Company, February 3, 1857, of 3 per cent. on the capital stock, will be paid to stockholders on demand at this office. WM. BEMENT, Treas.

NEW YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., No. 1 Hanover-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1857.
NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS OF this Company due this day, will be paid on presentation at this office. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDSON, a large, first-class mansion, just finished, built in the best manner, supplied with gas and water throughout, and furnished with two hot air furnaces. The view is not surpassed on the river. Carriage-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c., on the premises. From ten to fifty acres may be had with the house. Title perfect and property unincumbered. For particulars apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 112 Front-st., New-York, or to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

FOR SALE—A TASTEFUL TWO-STORY AND basement brick cottage, West 24th-st., No. 322. Contains seven rooms, gas and fixtures in each; water closet, court yard, vault, &c., just painted throughout. Lot leased, about 70 years unexpired. Price making annual rent $325. Would let till May at $450 per annum. Apply from 1 to 9 o'clock as above. T. W. MARSHALL, JR., No. 52 South-st.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE AT THE BASE OF Orange Mountain, containing 11 rooms, with 1 to 15 acres of land and fine spring of water. Price $4,000. Apply to L. S. HASKELL, No. 44 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE THREE-STORY BROWN stone front, situated very pleasantly in 29th-st., near 5th-av., in fine order, with all the modern improvements. Inquire of C. F. PFEIFFER, No. 20 John-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE ROOMS NOW OCCUPIED BY THE New-York Clearing-House, being the entire second story of No. 82 Broadway, extending from Broadway 102 feet deep to New-st., 24 feet wide, lighted front and rear, and by a large skylight. For terms, inquire at the Clearing House on any business day after 11 o'clock A. M., of
GEORGE D. LYMAN.

TO RENT—IN WILLIAMSBURG, PART OR THE whole of a first-class new brick house, with modern improvements, and garden, near South 10th-st. Ferry. Pleasant home for a young couple or small family. Rent moderate to good tenant. Possession immediately, with furniture, if required. Apply to S. L., Box No. 3,188 New-York Post-Office.

TO LET IN NORTH ORANGE, N. J.—HOUSE and out-buildings, with about 5 acres of highly cultivated ground; fruit trees, excellent water, healthfully and finely situated, on Scotland-st., near North Orange Depot. Address J. WALES, No. 170 William-st., corner of Beekman.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN 20TH-ST., near 4th-av., suitable for a small genteel family; 3-story, 12 rooms, with the improvements. Rent moderate to a satisfactory tenant. Apply to R. C. READ, No. 58 East 22d-st., before 8 or after 4 o'clock.

TO LET—A FINE AND COMMODIOUS THREE-story and attic house No. 92 West 43d-st., brown stone, with all the modern improvements; house a year old. The furniture, all new, for sale if desired. Between 6th-av. and Broadway.

TO LET—FROM 1ST OF NOVEMBER, THE three-story dwelling-house No. 60 East 27th-st., near 4th-av. The house is in perfect order, has all the modern improvements, and can be seen from 1 to 3 o'clock daily.

TO LET—IN A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE—Parlor, basement, and third stories: all modern improvements, location healthy, neighborhood unsurpassed, on south side of 49th-st., third house east of 8th-av. cars. Inquire on the premises of Mrs. LANE.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE IN ALBION-place, 4th-st.; rent low, also, furniture for sale. Apply to FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway.

WANTED TO LEASE—A HIGH-STOOP, THREE-story and attic house, pleasantly located between 6th and 2d avs., and not higher up town than 30th-st. The house must have all the modern improvements, and the rent not to exceed $1,300. Address box No. 1,575 General Post-office.

STEADY POWER.—ONE ROOM SECOND STOry and one basement, at low rates, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED.—A FAMILY of three persons and servant wish to hire a part of a genteel modern house in the upper part of the City. Unquestionable reference given and required. Address, with description of rooms and rent, E. A. S., *Times* Office.

STATIONERY.

J. A. H. HASBROUCK, STATIONER'S Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importer and Manufacturer, offers for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates; cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

WILLIAM E. HAWS—(BRANCH OF R. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & Co.) stationer and blank-book manufacturer, No. 395 Canal-st., corner of Thompson. Every description of account books for banks, insurance, and other offices and merchants, ruled and bound to any pattern. Engraving, lithographing and printing executed in a superior manner and with dispatch. A full assortment of staple and fancy stationery.

NEWTOWN PIPPIN APPLES—PACKED EXpressly for presents. Apply to ROBERT L. PELL, Pelham Farm, Esopus, N. Y.

RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
To Chicago and all points West and Southwest,
Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York.
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.:
Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and Intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night Express, at 6 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.
These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo and Dunkirk; with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, June 3, 1857—Trains leave depôt corner of White and Centre sts.:
9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Edgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.
2:20 P. M.—Milleton Train, stopping at all stations.
5:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.
7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
6 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:20 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *vid* JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3 — 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 6, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3½ P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M., and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5½ P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peeskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passenger trains at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 21st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:45, and 10:40 A. M., and 4½ P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 9, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by Steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 5:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 60 minutes. Fare 25 cents
WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AT COST PRICES.

Piano-fortes, Melodeons, Guitars, Flutes, Violins, Accordeons, Flutinas, Banjos, Tamborines, Drums, Fifes, Flageolets, Clarionets, Violin and Guitar Strings, Music paper, and every kind of musical instrument and musical merchandise will be sold at cost price for cash.

This is the largest and best assorted stock ever offered in the country. Our entire wholesale department is also thrown open to the retail trade, at cost prices. There never was, and probably will not be again for many years, such an opportunity to purchase musical goods of all kinds.

Bills of all the New-York State Banks taken in payment.
WM. HALL & SON,
No. 239 Broadway, New-York.
(Opposite the Park.)

P. S.—Persons ordering from the country will be as liberally and faithfully served as if present.

T. H. CHAMBERS, PIANO MANUFACTURER,

Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, Astor place, corner 8th-st and 4th-av. (Formerly DUBOIS & STODART and DUBOIS, BACON & CHAMBERS.) The oldest establishment, and a reliable place to purchase.

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-sts., near Broadway, New-York, manufacturers of Grand and Square Pianos, with Patent Repetition Action, have taken the First Premium over those of the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, at which the judges were GOTTSCHALK, MASON and WOLLENHAUPT.
Warranted fully for three years. Prices moderate.

T. GILBERT & CO.'S PIANO-FORTES—Only warerooms in New-York, Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner of Canal-st. These instruments, with the new Action and Scale lately introduced, make them equal in every respect, (if not superior,) to any Pianos manufactured in the world. New Pianos to rent, and rent allowed if purchased.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

SOEBLER & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE-ACTION PIANO-FORTES, No. 423 Broome-st., (one block east of Broadway,) New-York. We would invite the attention of amateurs and critics to the inspection of our unrivaled stock of PIANO-FORTES, which for tone and durability of workmanship have not been surpassed by any in this country.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers; warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AN ELEGANT ROSEwood piano-forte, with round corners, iron frame, and all the modern improvements; entirely new and fully warranted. Best City make: worth $275; price $175, at No. 288 Bowery.

PIANOS.—WANTED, TEN OR TWENTY PIANOS, in exchange for selected agricultural lands in Illinois. Address C. L. H., *Times* office.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY VERY LOW.—The subscriber, in business in Wall-st., for the past nineteen years, is selling all descriptions of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES and JEWELRY, Wholesale and Retail, at less than the usual prices.
Beautiful Enameled Watches for ladies.
Splendid Enameled and Diamond Watches for ladies.
Richly engraved Watches for ladies.
Fine Gold Lepine and Patented Lever Watches.
Good English Patent Lever and Duplex Watches.
Fine Gold Pocket Chronometers.
Jules Jurgensen's Watches. T. F. Cooper's Watches.
Gold Watches as low as $25 each.
Richly engraved case Watches for gentlemen, and every style of Gold and Silver Watches made.
All Watches warranted to keep good time. Watches exchanged.
Ladies' Gold, Cameo, Pearl, Carbuncle, Mosaic and Lava Earrings, Pins and Bracelets.
Diamond Pins and Rings.
Ladies' Gold Guard Chains and Chatelaine Chains.
Gentlemen's Gold Guard Fob and Vest Chains.
Gold Fob Keys and Seals, Studs and Sleeve Buttons.
Finger Rings, with stones; Seal Rings.
Plain Gold Rings; pure Gold Wedding Rings.
Gold Spectacles, Gold Eye Glasses, Gold Thimbles, Gold Pens and Pencils.
Gold Lockets for daguerreotypes or hair, Gentlemen's Breast Pins.
Silver Spoons and Forks, Silver Portmonnaies and Fruit Knives.
GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor near Broadway.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY AT BARGAINS.—The subscriber, in business in Wall-st. for the past nineteen years, has just received three invoices of Gold and Silver Watches and jewelry, which must be sold before the 10th of December, and he is selling them at much less than the usual price. GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BUCK SHOT, DROP SHOT AND BAR LEAD.—Our tower being now in full operation, we are enabled to furnish the above articles in any quantity.
We call especial attention to the quality and extra sizes of our manufacture. We warrant the contents of the bags to be the same as the samples shown—equal to the best, and superior to any offered in this market.
TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by a process of benumbing the gums, (entirely different from freezing.) I have used this process for eighteen months, and have extracted over twenty thousand teeth with perfect success. References given, if required. N. B. GRIFFEN, dentist, No. 227 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.
These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.
Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $576. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, June 20	1857	Wednesday, June 24	1857
Saturday, July 4	1857	Wednesday, July 8	1857
Saturday, July 18	1857	Wednesday, July 22	1857
Saturday, Aug. 1	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5	1857
Saturday, Aug. 15	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19	1857
Saturday, Sept. 12	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2	1857
Saturday, Sept. 26	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30	1857
Saturday, Oct. 10	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14	1857
Saturday, Oct. 24	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28	1857
Saturday, Nov. 7	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11	1857
Saturday, Nov. 21	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25	1857
Saturday, Dec. 5	1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9	1857
		Wednesday, Dec. 24	1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. 14.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 21.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. 28.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 4.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Nov. 11.
CANADA, Shannon, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 25.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail steamship ATLANTIC, OLIVER ELDRIDGE Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Oct. 24, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.
For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.
Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others will be returned.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments.
No expense has been spared to make the steamers of this line in all respects as good as new, and the thorough examination given them proves their mode of structure yet unequaled.
N. B.—Hereafter the regular built ships for this line will perform the entire service.

FARE REDUCED TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, EDWARD HIGGINS commander, 5,268 tons, will sail

From NEW-YORK for SOUTHAMPTON & HAVRE		From SOUTHAMPTON and HAVRE for NEW-YORK.	
Saturday	Oct. 24	Saturday	Nov. 14
Saturday	Dec. 5	Saturday	Dec. 26

PRICE OF PASSAGE—First cabin, $100; second cabin, $50. Specie delivered in London and

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Oct. 14.

$5,000 N. Y. State 6s, '62	91	100 Erie Railroad	9
1,000 do	96⅛	40 do	9¼
14,000 N. Y. State 6s, '58..c	86	150 do	9⅜
2,000 do..c	87	300 do	10
5,000 do..s30	86⅛	100 do..c	9⅛
20,000 Mo. State 6s..c	67	100 Harlem Railroad	6⅜
10,000 do..b30	68	15 N. H. & Hart. R. R.	100
1,000 Erie R. R. Bs, '75	23	50 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	10
9,000 Erie R. Cn. bs, '71	20	100 do..s3	10½
5,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds..c	59	275 Reading Railroad	36⅛
4,500 do..c	58	100 do	36⅜
1,000 do	57	100 do..b7	36
4,000 do..s3	55	500 do..s30	35
7,000 do..b30	54	300 do..s5	35⅛
50 Canton Co	13¾	100 do..s5	35½
10 Del. & Hud. Canal	81	100 Panama R. R..b60	70
244 do	80	50 do	67
50 La Crosse & Mil. R.	6¾	100 do..s60	65
50 N. Y. Cen. R.R..s30	55	100 do..c	64
50 do..s30	55⅛	150 do	64⅛
50 do..s30	55½	100 do	64⅜
100 do..s30	56	50 Galena & Chi. R. b3	62
100 do..s30	56⅛	35 do..c	62⅛
100 do..s30	57	210 do..c	62
50 do..s30	58	100 Cleve. & Tol. R.R..s3	24
200 do..s30	58⅛	680 do..s5	24⅛
250 do..c	58⅛	100 do..b60	27½
170 do	59	50 Chi. & R. I. R. R.	63½
75 do..c	59⅛	645 do..c	63
200 do	60	100 do..s10	63
100 do..b3	60	50 do	63¼

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of stocks and bonds were made at auction by ADRIAN H. MULLER:

$3,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee R.R. 7s. Int. add. 6¼
5 shares La Crosse and Milwaukee R. R. 6
20 shares Home Fire Ins. Co. ..... 109@110

Also, the following by S. DRAPER:

$1,000 Tennessee 6s. ..... Int. added 60
$22,000 Tennessee 6s ..... Int. added 57
$5,000 Missouri 6s. ..... Int. added 60½
$8,000 Ohio 6s, 1886. ..... Int. added 81
$15,000 Milwaukee and Horicon R. 8s. Int. added 18

Also, the following by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$18,000 Milwaukee & Horicon 6s., Int. ad.....20@20½
$5,000 Tennessee 6s., Int. ad. 64
$2,000 Milwaukee & Horicon 8s., Int. ad. 11
$11,000 Milwaukee & Horicon 10s., Int. ad. 16¼
$1,000 Mil. City 7 P cent. bonds, Int. ad. ..... 53@53½
$13,000 Louisiana 6s., Int. ad. 73¼
$6,000 Kentucky 5s., Int. ad. ..... 72½@70
40 shares Third-Avenue Railroad ..... 73@76
20 shares N. J. R. R. & Transportation Co. 100¼
37 shares Importers' and Traders' Bank 49¾
25 shares Bank of the Commonwealth 60½
10 shares Atlantic Bank of New-York 30
60 shares North River Bank ..... 40@40½

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Mo. State 6s..c	65	45 Mich. So. & N. Ia. R.	11
12,000 do..c	66	10 Gal. & Chic. R. R.	62
2,500 N. Y. State 6s, '58	90	15 Mich. Central R. R.	41
1,000 N. Y. State 6s, '60	88	100 Erie Railroad	10⅜
1,000 Ohio State 6s, '60.	85	100 do	10¼
2,000 Virginia 6s	81	200 Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	24⅜
4,000 Erie R. 3d m. b. '83	50	10 do	25
11 Continental Bank	89	400 do	24⅛
100 Cumb. Coal Co.	70	18 Chic. & Rock Is. R.	64
60 Pacific Mail St. Co.	64	5 do	63
245 N. Y. Cent. R. R.	60	10 do	63⅛
100 do..c	60¼	100 do..s3	63
50 do..c	60⅜	10 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	17

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14—P. M.

THE NEW ORDER OF BUSINESS through the Banks of the City of New-York, rendered necessary and convenient by the stoppage of Specie payments yesterday, was inaugurated this evening by the following proceedings. It will be seen that they recognize the notes of all the solvent banks of the City and State of New-York as part of the basis of what are to be known, in ordinary dealings, as *Current Funds*. These and the certified checks of the bank dealers, payable in Current Funds as well as Gold and Treasury drafts, at the option of the bank, holding either or all, will be employed in the adjustment of the daily balances growing out of the inter-exchanges through the Clearing-House. The Bank of America will continue to hold the key to the common vault in which the Specie of the Associated Banks is held, and represented by certificate, and the Metropolitan Bank, it is understood, will be made the common depository of the Country Bank Notes, belonging to the Association, and these also will be represented by certificates. The new arrangement will extend to all Country Bank paper secured at Albany, and to such registered notes of the old Safety Fund banks as the Committee of management on this subject—aided by the experience of the Metropolitan system—shall designate.

At a meeting of Bank officers held at the Clearing House on Wednesday (this) evening, Mr. HALSTEAD in the Chair, the following resolution was adopted without dissent:

Resolved, That we will take, AT PAR, notes of Banks on the State of New-York, secured in the Bank Department, at Albany, and also bills of such Safety Fund Banks as may be designated, from time to time, on deposits from our customers only, and in payments of notes due our Banks, respectively.

That we will receive, or pay balances, at the Clearing House, in such notes, the same being counted, enveloped, tied and sealed, with the amount certified on the parcel, whenever the sum shall exceed $1,000, provided the same be certified by an officer appointed by the Clearing House Association,

A Committee of three was appointed to arrange the details of the plan which is to go into operation immediately.

Under the circumstances in which the Banks are placed by the suspension of yesterday, the condition of the Money market, and the trade necessities of the country, the plan is not only the best for equalizing the New-York Currency, but appears admirable in its arrangement as equalizing the risk and burden of receiving, carrying and exchanging the country circulation among the City Banks. We have reason to believe that it was prompted mainly by a desire to afford the means to a gradual expansion of trade facilities to the country and to relief in the Money market here, in the least exceptionable form, while the City Banks are under suspension of Specie payments. The new order will further commend itself to popular satisfaction as the unanimous conclusion of the whole fifty Banks represented in the Clearing-House conference this evening. It insures also the integrity of the Clearing-House itself, which, it was early seen, after the occurrences of yesterday, would have a most difficult office to perform, unless some such plan was fallen upon to simplify the daily settlements in Current Funds.

The relief of the public anxiety on the important point of reducing to order and uniformity the new standard of currency, is not more prompt than the action of the Supreme Court Bench, to-day, in reference to the legal bearings of the suspension of specie payments; its penalties and consequences under the law and the Constitution. The proceeding was as follows:

At a meeting of Justices of the Supreme Court, held for the purpose of determining a uniform course of action among themselves—present, Justices Strong, Emott, Birdseye, Mitchell, Roosevelt, Davies, Clerke and Peabody, the following opinions were unanimously concurred in:

In all cases in which the act of 1847 is applicable it is deemed to supersede the provisions of the Revised Statutes—(2 R. S. 464, sections 47 and 39)—accordingly no creditor of a bank who may have relief under that act can have it under the Revised Statutes. That act gives the creditor a right to apply to a justice of the Supreme Court only after the expiration of ten days from the refusal of a bank to pay its debts or liabilities.

Even then a temporary and immediate injunction can be granted only if, in the opinion of the judges, it be expedient in order to prevent fraud or injustice. After both parties shall be heard before the judge, he is to determine whether the bank is clearly solvent or not.

A bank is clearly solvent which is clearly able to pay all its debts, although it may have suspended specie payments for a time. In the case of the North American Trust and Banking Company this principle was held by the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals.

When a bank is clearly solvent, and its officers are acting in good faith, no receiver should be appointed.

When the act of 1849 does not apply, if the part of the Revised Statutes above referred to does apply, it is discretionary in the Supreme Court to grant an injunction or not.

That discretion is controlled by legal rules and the injunction should never be granted if the bank is clearly solvent. An *ex parte* order for an injunction should not be granted even after a suspension of specie payments, unless it satisfactorily appears to the Judge that it is necessary to prevent fraud and injustice.

The mere fact of suspension of specie payments—when it is general—is not of itself sufficient proof of fraud or injustice to authorize such injunction. As a general rule, it is not expedient to grant an injunction against a bank without previous notice.

It was also resolved that Justice Mitchell be requested to furnish a copy of these opinions to each of the Justices of the Supreme Court in the other Districts, with a request that they respectively communicate to him their views on the same points.

The effect of the suspension upon the exchanges was not fully seen to-day. The steamer's mail closed before twelve o'clock, and only a few ransactions, and at very irregular terms, were made on London. We heard of a few thousand pounds at 108 ℔ cent. and of other quotations at 105@107, banking names. And a few produce bills, with the shipping documents attached, were done at par, but whether to carry out previous engagements or not, we could not ascertain. The relief to the market, however, is very decided, and the improvement in the rate of exchange is from the new order of confidence on the Street, *and not because of the appreciation of Gold*, as compared with Current Funds. Gold could not be sold to the Brokers better than from 1@2½ ℔ cent. premium, and there was only a limited market to supply Custom-House wants and a few of the banks that exhausted their supply before 3 o'clock yesterday. Several considerable parcels were returned on general deposit to the banks, free of premium. Most parties are disappointed at this indifference in the market. As in 1837, Gold went to 13 ℔ cent. premium immediately after the suspension. A close survay of all the circumstances attending the present case led us to anticipate yesterday that Gold would be worth in the market not exceeding 3 to 5 ℔ cent. The advice by telegraph that $1,250,000 is now at hand from California, and the general conviction to-day that the drain of the past few days on the Banks was from no popular attachment to Gold or a distrust in our New-York paper currency, but the sudden withdrawal of confidence and mercantile sympathy with the City Bank management, no doubt influenced the dullness of the market. And this will continue, unless the Southern Banks, particularly at New-Orleans, hold on to the Specie basis, and Gold be required for the purchase of Cotton, or the general adoption of the New-York State Currency, as bankable funds, should greatly enhance the value of foreign bills.

The domestic Exchanges will contiuue unsettled or immovable only a few days longer. On the near cities very little was done to-day. Philadelphia and Baltimore appreciated to 96@98. The Pennsylvania Legislature has afforded the relief asked for by the banks in that State. They have until the second Monday in April next to prepare for resumption. The act provides for weekly statements by the city banks of Philadelphia and Pittsburg, similar to the New-York practice. It also equalizes the currency of the State in all banking operations, and it requires the depositors to the credit of the Commonwealth to be made specie for the payment of the interest on the public debt. The telegraph announces a general suspension throughout New-England. The Albany *Evening Journal* thus reports the action in that city to-day:

The telegraph this morning announced the agreement of the New-York City Banks to suspend, one and all. A meeting of all the Bank officers here was held this morning, and it was unanimously resolved to suspend specie payments for the present, in consequence of the suspension of specie payment by the New-York Banks. A Committee of prominent Bank Presidents was appointed to wait on the Governor, to consult with him relative to convening the Legislature. The notes of all Banks in the State, in good credit, are taken on deposit and in payment of debts due the Banks here.

The Discount market, except in Bank, has not yet taken shape. There was not much prime paper offering to-day. The failures since Monday have fallen off, whether from actual relief, or by reason of temporary expedients to live over a few days in the hope of relief, it would be difficult to say. We are almost sure, however, that several impending heavy failures have been thus far averted. The cessation of such disasters for a few days more will, from the present opinion among the discount brokers, bring down the rates on good paper very materially. The sense of relief from panic, if not from dear money, is quite general. The Sub-Treasury balance is down to $5,751,857. The reduction would have been greater thus far in the week but for the withholding of several large drafts by the Savings Banks. As these institutions resolved this morning to pay only in City Bank notes hereafter, they will probably now reinvest the proceeds of United States Stocks in other securities.

The Ocean Bank is doing business as usual, the same as the other Banks of this City.

New-York State Currency at par was promptly arranged for by the American Exchange Bank early this morning, and on conference with the Metropolitan, a similar plan was adopted by that Bank. The announcements made were as follows. Of course they are superseded by the general order of the Associated Banks, adopted at a subsequent hour, to take effect to-morrow with all the Banks, except the Chemical, not represented at the meeting of the Association this evening:

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1857.

This bank will receive on deposit, at par, notes of solvent banks in the State of New-York secured at the Banking Department of this State, and also bills of such safety-fund banks as may be designated by this bank; and will pay checks against such deposits, drawn "payable in New-York State currency."

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK.—This bank will receive on deposit, at par, notes of banks in the State of New-York secured in the Banking Department of this State; and also the bills of such safety-fund banks as may be designated; and will pay checks drawn against such deposits in similar currency.

G. J. SENEY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1857.

The order of the Bank of Commerce is as follows:

BANK OF COMMERCE,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1857.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Institution, this day, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Bank of Commerce, in New-York, having been forced, in common with the other City Banks, into a temporary suspension of specie payments, will hereafter and until further notice, receive in payment and on deposit the Notes and Certified Checks of other Banks in good standing, circulating as Current Funds, and will pay Checks of depositors in similar currency, and that notice thereof be given to its dealers.

Resolved, That until the resumption of specie payments on all its engagements, this Bank will receive specie on special account in deposit, and will repay the same on demand to the depositors on their checks, drawn payable in coin.

JOHN A. STEVENS, President,
HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier.

The Bank of Commerce yesterday seemed unmolested by the run, and was so reported in our notice of the Wall-street scene. But we hear to-day that the quiet draughts made upon the Specie reserve of the Bank amounted to about $400,000. This reduced the sum left belonging to the bank below $300,000. There appeared to be little or no run on the Corn Exchange Bank; yet we hear the amount drawn out before 3 o'clock was $100,000. The old Fulton Bank did not stop before 3 o'clock, as rumored in the Street. The Bank of the State, and Republic, were run pretty low before the closing hour. There was a hot pursuit after the Gold in the Metropolitan and American Exchange, an idea obtaining that they were weakened by the country bank redemptions. But both held out, and the American Exchange, on the show of figures in the evening conference, had about $400,000 left.

The session of the Stock Exchange opened this morning with the adoption of an order, conformable to the change of currency standard, that all contracts may be settled between the Brokers with certified checks on any of the Associated Banks in the Clearing-House. The signs of improvement in the market noticed yesterday afternoon—after it became inevitable that the stoppage of specie payments would be made general—were renewed, and before the close of the day quite a buoyant feeling obtained toward the list generally, with the exception of the City Bank shares, which are wholly unsettled by the event of yesterday, and the resolution entered upon to suspend dividends as well as cash payments. We cannot better describe the market or the degree of recovery from the late sacrifices made at the Board than by the following:

COURSE OF STOCKS SINCE AUG. 22.

	Aug. 22.	Lowest since.	Oct. 13.	Oct. 14.
New-York Central	77⅛	50	58	60⅜@61⅛
Galena	86⅛	52	55	62 @5.1⅛
Rock Island	90¼	53	58	63 @64
Delaware	115	77⅛	78	80 @81
Panama	90	60	65	65 @67
Reading	67⅛	24	33	35 @36
N. Y. State Sixes	112	90	90	90
Missouris	78	59	60½	66 @67
Virginias	90⅛	66⅛	67	80 @81
Ill. Cen. Bonds	98⅛	50	51	54 @59
Erie, 1883	80	50	50	50
Erie Shares	28⅛	7	8	11

The Chemical Bank attempted to-day to continue the exclusive Specie standard. The Bank is in the Clearing-House, and was represented last evening when the resolution to suspend specie payments was made unanimous. On learning this morning that the arrangement of the Association was not to be kept unanimous, the City depository, the Shoe and Leather Bank, resumed payments in Specie, until remonstrated with by five of the Wall-street bank officers in the Clearing-House, when the President, Mr. STOUT, who is the City Chamberlain, agreed to desist, provided the example of the Chemical was not to be followed at the caprice of any other banks. As a City official, he felt bound and announced his readiness to pay specie, if the new arrangement was not to be made general, and kept in good faith. The Chemical is a small concern of $300,000 capital, with a small but wealthy proprietary, who have always managed their affairs among themselves and by themselves in their own way. The prudence of that way, no one can question, nor do we suppose the managers are ambitious of making their snug little shop the rule instead of the exception, in the new order of things. The New-York State Currency having been adopted this evening as the standard of business, in common with City Bank Notes, the Chemical will probably, withdraw from the Association to-morrow.

The most remarkable feature in the bank run in Wall-street yesterday was that the old Bank of New-York should be the first to give way. This announcement alone would have rendered a continuance of payment by the other banks, another day, impossible. The Bank exhausted its specie, but had $4,055,000 resources against $1,478,000 deposits and circulation left. Included in the former are State Stocks at Albany to the value of $380,196. The Bank goes on as usual to-day. The liquidation of deposits in a few weeks is over 50 ℔ cent. of the amount due to dealers in August.

The telegraph from Boston yesterday and to-day announces the suspension of the well-known houses of FRANCIS SKINNER & Co. and LITTLE, ALDEN & Co., who have branch establishments in this City. It is possible the report as to the last named house is premature. A case of that kind occurred in a private telegraph dispatch from Philadelphia, announcing the stoppage of Mr. ROBERT EWING, merchant of that city, who, we are glad to know, from direct authority, has *not* failed.

The notes of the Briggs Bank at Clyde in this State, and of the Worthington Bank in Otsego County, are restored to currency in this City.

The earnings of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, for September, were as follows, viz.:

From Freight	$77,690 91
From Passengers	96,150 83
From Mail	4,482 29
From Miscellaneous	67 24
Total	$178,391 27
Earnings for September, 1856, were	172,155 50

Telegraphic Reports of the Financial Troubles—Bank Suspensions, Failures, &c.

SUSPENSION OF THE BOSTON BANKS—OTHER MASSACHUSETTS BANKS—FAILURES AT THE EAST.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 14—10 A. M.

The representatives of the Associated Banks of Boston met at the Clearing-House at 8¾ o'clock this morning. FRANKLIN HAVEN, of the Merchants' Bank, and President of the Association, was called to the chair. WM. THOMAS, of the Webster Bank, was chosen Secretary.

Remarks were made by WALDO FLINT, of the Eagle Bank; by THOMAS LAMB, of the New-England Bank; by C. W. CARTWRIGHT, of the City Bank, and by ALPHEUS HARDY, of the Granite Bank.

Under the present excited state of public feeling, and the embarrassment produced by the suspension of the New-York City Banks, the Boston Banks being unable to draw their balances from them in coin, and being subject to drafts from the New-York Banks for coin, it was deemed advisable to suspend specie payment for the present.

Another meeting will be held at the Clearing-House at 12 o'clock, to take into consideration the expediency of paying specie for small bills.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 14—12½ P. M.

The Massachusetts Bank continues to pay specie.

The Bank meeting to consult upon redeeming small notes with specie will not take place until 1 o'clock.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 14—8 P. M.

The Bank Presidents at their meeting this afternoon adopted the following preamble and resolutions:

In considering the course taken by the Banks this morning in suspending specie payments, we are led to the conclusion that it was not a matter of mere expediency growing out of the fact that the Banks of New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and other important cities had set them the example, but a measure of irresistible necessity—a necessity imposed on them not merely or principally on their own account, but most especially for the protection of their numerous debtors. It is obvious that the Banks could not continue specie payments without calling on their debtors to pay in specie, and although the great mass of them are in possession of a large property, their inability to pay in specie is certain, and an attempt to enforce it would end in ruin. In their fall all the laboring classes of the community must be involved. They would be thrown out of employment and their families thrown out of daily bread. It is to avert these consequences that these measures have been adopted.

The Committee recommend, therefore, the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the present system of daily settlement between the Banks in the Clearing-House shall be continued under such modifications as the Clearing-House Committee shall deem advisable.

Resolved, That there shall be a return to specie payment at as early a period as possible.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

There will be another meeting of the Banks to-morrow morning, at 9 o'clock, to discuss some of the minor details of the present financial policy.

The announcement of the decision of the Boston Banks to suspend specie payments was well received on 'Change, the measure in view of the circumstances being deemed advisable.

The news spread with great rapidity throughout the city, but did not cause as much excitement as was anticipated. Lower prices ruled at the Stock Board, and the market was quite unsettled. It is probable that the suspension will extend throughout New-England with few exceptions.

The Banks of New-Bedford, Fairhaven, Worcester and other principal towns have suspended.

At Nantucket and Lowell the Banks continued to pay specie through the day.

At Portland the Bank Directors met early in the day and voted to suspend.

At Concord, N. H., the Banks have not suspended.

At Manchester, N. H., the Banks have suspended.

The crisis appears to have been met everywhere to-day with entire philosophy, and with no exhibition of excitement.

The Boston Banks will pay their balances at the Clearing-House in specie as usual, so that the suspension merely amounts to the suspension of paying out gold over their counters.

The Bank suspension creates very little excitement.

The Massachusetts Bank, the only one refusing to join in the suspension, declares its intention to continue specie payments permanently.

The Pacific Mills Corporation at Lawrence, of which J. WILEY EDMONDS, of this city, is Treasurer, is reported suspended. Messrs. LITTLE, ALDEN & Co., large dry goods importers, are also reported suspended.

A published card of Messrs. J. C. HOWE & Co., proposing to their creditors a renewal of their paper for six months, as it matures, has met with a liberal response. Their notes and acceptances, to a large amount, have already been sent in for renewal. From the extended connection of this firm with manufacturing interests, its suspension would throw out of employment nearly a thousand persons.

F. SKINNER & Co. publish a card in the evening papers, calling upon their creditors to have their paper renewed for six months from its maturity, receiving interest for the extension in advance. The assets of the firm exceed their liabilities by more than $1,000,000.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Wednesday, Oct. 14.

The Banks of this city, and also those in Methuen, suspended to-day.

The Pacific Corporation was unable to pay off their hands.

BANGOR, Me., Wednesday, Oct. 14.

At a meeting of Bank Directors held here this afternoon, it was voted to suspend specie payment during the present crisis. Resolutions were also passed expressing confidence in the Suffolk Bank system, and refusing to take bills not redeemed in Boston.

SUSPENSION OF THE PORTLAND BANKS.

PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, Oct. 14.

All our city Banks suspended specie payment to-day.

BANK SUSPENSIONS IN HARTFORD, CONN.

HARTFORD, Wednesday, Oct. 14.

At a meeting of Bank officers this morning, it was voted that the Hartford, Phœnix, City, State, and Farmers' Banks suspend specie payments.

The Connecticut River Bank has not suspended. There is no excitement.

REDEMPTION OF THE UNITED STATES STOCKS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct 14.

The entire amount of United States Stocks redeemed to-day was $143,000, of which one-third went to Virginia, and nearly all the rest to New-York. After to-day no further purchases will be made for the present. Official notice has been given to this effect.

GENERAL BANK SUSPENSION IN ALBANY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Oct. 14.

At a meeting of the officers of our Banks, held this morning, it was decided that the action of the New-York Banks has made it necessary for the Banks of this city to suspend to-day. They have also passed a resolution to take the notes of all the country Banks at par.

THE COMMITTEE OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS AT ALBANY, &C.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Oct. 14.

The Committee from the New-York City Banks, with a similar Committee from the Albany Banks, met at the Executive Chamber at 7 o'clock this evening, and are at this hour (10 P. M.) in conference with the Executive. It is believed that the Governor will give his decision to-morrow morning, in accordance with the demands of the Committees.

GENERAL BANK SUSPENSION IN TROY.

Troy, Wednesday, Oct. 14.

Under the advices from New-York this morning all our city Banks (seven in number) suspended specie payment. They are open, however, and doing business as usual.

MEETING AT SYRACUSE IN REGARD TO THE PRESENT CRISIS.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Wednesday, Oct. 14.

A large and spirited meeting of the business men and other citizens of this city was held here this evening. Resolutions were passed approving the suspension of specie payments by the Banks; pledging themselves to receive and to give currency to the bills of sound State Banks for the sake of the business interests of the country, and joining in the request to the Governor to convene the Legislature for the purpose of taking such action for relief as the exigencies of the case may require.

THE SCHENECTADY BANKS.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Wednesday, Oct. 14.

The Banks in this city continue to pay specie on all calls made upon them to do so.

THE BANKS IN BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Oct. 14.

The Bank Presidents held a meeting this morning to decide upon the best course for them to pursue, in view of the general suspension of the Banks of the State. The meeting was inharmonious, and adjourned till evening. It is thought that the result of this afternoon's meeting will be the suspension of all the banks here.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Oct. 14—7 P. M.

Nothing was done at the adjourned meeting of the Bank Presidents this afternoon. All the Banks in the city, with the exception of the Manufacturers' and Traders, have suspended specie payments.

PRATT & Co., a large hardware house, temporarily suspended to-day.

THE BANK OF COMMERCE OF PUTNAM COUNTY.

CARMEL, Wednesday, Oct. 14.

The notes of the Bank of Commerce, of Putnam County, reported as thrown out will be redeemed as usual.

MONETARY AFFAIRS IN DETROIT.

DETROIT, Wednesday, Oct. 14.

In consequence of the suspension in the East, the Michigan Insurance Company's Bank in this city discontinued specie payments this morning; otherwise its business will go on as usual. The action of the Bank is almost unanimously approved.

A meeting of the citizens, to consider monetary affairs, will be held this afternoon in the City Hall.

SUSPENSION OF THE TRENTON BANKS.

TRENTON, N. J., Wednesday, Oct. 14.

The Trenton Banks suspended specie payment this morning. There was no run upon them. They were never in better condition; and self-defence, and the New-York Bank suspensions, are the reasons for this action.

The suspension of the Banks produced no excitement here, and there is a favorable feeling towards the Banks. They accommodate the public with specie for change. There is some talk about convening the Legislature to repeal or modify the stringent law against Bank suspensions.

THE PETERSBURG (VA.) BANKS.

PETERSBURG, Va., Wednesday, Oct. 14.

The branch Farmers' Bank of Petersburg suspended specie payment to-day. The Virginia and Exchange Banks are still paying specie.

BANK FAILURE AND MEETING OF MERCHANTS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Oct. 13.

The Louisville Central Bank has closed its doors. It was a small affair.

There will be a meeting of merchants in this city this evening.

Messrs. J. L. JOHNSON & Co., grocers in this city, have failed.

There are no other failures here to-day.

The suspension of the New-York City Banks caused an uneasy feeling.

BANK SUSPENSION IN AUGUSTA.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, Oct. 14.

The Railroad Bank in this city has suspended.

The Suspension—Wanted a National Bank.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: The general crash among our Banks shows that our merchants have at last put in operation their decision of last week: to demand once more an increase in the amount of discounts, and if refused, and if Tuesday's statement of the condition of our City Banks proved to be no better than last week, to draw out all deposits and use their own money for the relief of suspended manufactories, for the hastening to the seaboard the vast amount of grain and provisions now at the West waiting for purchasers; and for the business community generally as far as practicable. Had this been done two weeks ago, my belief is that the Banks would have discounted largely and thus have prevented the present disgrace of our City, and the mortification and humiliation of even a suspension of the majority of our business men.

No doubt the present general suspension will prove a great relief, for the Banks surely cannot now use their former paltry excuse for not discounting—that their bills would be immediately returned and gold demanded for their redemption—but will be willing to discount freely, issuing their bills in quantities sufficient for the necessities of the business community, without having constantly before their eyes the bugbear of specie redemption. In this way we could gradually regain the confidence and prosperity so lamentably lost. I believe, too, that our business men should insist on the Banks receiving at par, for a specified time, all bills of the solvent Banks of this State. They are just as good and just as amply secured. Had they done this before, and adopted the course pursued by the Albany Bank officers, this disgraceful panic would now have been over.

Then, Mr. Editor, when the machinery of business begins to work a little more smoothly, let our business men commence forthwith the work of reëstablishing a United States Bank; giving us a legalized currency at par all over the country, based upon specie deposits; the same specie now stowed away and lying idle in the sub-treasury. Had we such a currency, amounting to say twenty millions of dollars, how long think you would we have had such inability to make exchanges, and how long would the grain and provisions of the West remain stored, to rot? I say not an hour, and this senseless panic would have been forgotten in a week, and our merchant-princes, our large manufacturers, our bankers and business men generally, would not then have to mourn as now over their blighted hopes, their ruined fortunes, and above all, their tarnished name, and the poor—God help them—the want of work to procure bread for their starving families. The sooner the United States Bank is established the sooner we will have a firm and substantial bulwark against such ridiculous panics that have disgraced our country for the last few weeks.

N. R. S.,
An old Bank clerk.

A Country View of the Panic.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

That we are truly in the midst of a real panic—a severe money crisis—few if any will doubt. But there are those, even in the rural districts, who do very much doubt the necessity of having one, not being as well versed in the *modus operati* of getting up a panic. No country folks were so foolish as to suppose that panics and money pressures generally took place in the absence of money,—want of productions to produce money. But it seems we are having a real panic in the very face of a bountiful harvest—enough and to spare of all kinds. Who for years has known a more bountiful average production? The West is full of wheat, barley, corn, butter, cheese, &c., and with all these at home she is nearly bankrupt. Now why such a state of things? There are many causes, and the country folks attribute the main cause to be chargeable on New-York City. The stock-gamblers sounded the first note. The money-shavers chimed in. They probably could not make as good drives in times of prosperity; so they must needs trouble the waters a little—have a little one-horse panic—make a little more money on the decline of stocks, calculating, undoubtedly, to hold up after a little, and have another streak of good times. But they have helped set a ball in motion which is not so easily stopped. So they went to work in earnest, contracted a fearful amount in a very short time. All this is done at a time when the West needed resources to help her pour her treasure, her golden harvest, into the Empire City, pay her debts, help enrich New-York. But money must be had to start these products. The New-York Banks can render no assistance, furnish no means. The country Banks can do nothing because the New-York Banks are taking care of them. Never have the country Banks been more sorely, grievously pressed. Why all this? The sober second thought of all who suffer will answer in tones of thunder. There has been no real cause for all this panic, general distrust and unexampled derangement in money matters. Business men, aside from money-shavers, stock-gamblers and financiers, would as soon have looked for a thunder-storm without a cloud, as for a panic with as little cause.

I really commend the course of the TIMES. It has from the onset, from the very commencement, counseled, advised, talked for the better, pointed to the bright side; mainly sought to have people act rational, have confidence, avert a panic, but all seemingly to little purpose. A panic must be had. We have got one; and now for getting rid of it. To do this, Banks, capitalists, all who can, must aid in the matter—must have confidence—or all go by the board.

A COUNTRY MERCHANT.

A Doctor's Prescription.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It being the order of the day to give opinions and advice gratis, and as we are inundated with Doctors of our currency system, why should not I try my hand?

My plan is like this, or rather my suggestion is, to have a law requiring the same security for the circulation as at present, but instead of the whole issue of bills being due on demand, let only 20 per cent. of the whole amount be due on demand, and 20 per cent. of the whole amount of capital be kept at all times in the vaults of the bank, the remaining 60 per cent. due in four, eight and twelve months, with interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum.

Let it be optional with the bank to pay any depositor one-fourth bills, due on demand, (for which he may instantly demand specie,) and the other three-fourths in the notes of four, eight and twelve months, in equal amounts, and any debtor to any bank may pay his indebtedness to the bank in like manner; that is to say one-fourth specie or bills on said bank, due at the time, and three-fourths in bills of said bank, of four, eight and twelve months, in like equal amounts.

If we are to have a paper or credit currency, why not secure the banks and the people from the destruction of panics.

There is a screw loose somewhere; let us try and find it out. A DOCTOR FROM NYACK.

GREENWICH, Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1857.

The New-York County Bank.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In your morning issue of this date there appeared in your money article, among a list of Bank suspensions, the New-York County Bank as having closed its doors early in the forenoon.

Such was not the case, as all checks and bills were paid *in specie* until long after 3 P. M.

Yours, C. H. L.

Country View of the Action of the City Banks.

From the Albany Atlas and Argus.

The want of concert on the part of the New-York City Banks, their hurried scramble for specie, and the impetuous rivalry of each, are illustrated in an anecdote which we find in the Essays of FOURBLANQUE:

"The monkeys in Exeter 'Change used to be confined in a line of narrow cages, each of which had a pan in the centre of its front for the tenant's food. Chancing to be present one evening at supper-time, we observed that when all the monkeys were supplied with their messes, scarcely any one of them ate out of their own pan. Each thrust his arms through the bars and robbed his right or left hand neighbor. Half of what was so seized was spilt and lost in the conveyance; and while one monkey was so unfortunately engaged in plundering, his own pan was exposed to similar depredations. The mingled knavery and absurdity was shockingly human."

The great Moguls of Wall-street are the monkeys of this illustration (pardon us the profanation!) and the messes before them are the specie of the community. There was enough for all, if each had decently taken his turn, and devoured only his share. But—such is the impunity of simious and of human nature—each forgot his own mess, to grab at his neighbors'. Each thrust his eager claws into the next plate, clapper-clawed each other, jabbered in indistinct rage, and ended by upsetting the dishes of every one of them!

Through the redeeming agencies and the Clearing-House, the banks ran each other and ran down the country banks; and after inflicting much injury, ended by ruining half their customers and bankrupting themselves!

We believe that if they had not been panic-stricken, *if they had coöperated with the country banks to sustain the general circulation founded upon State stocks*, if they had combined to bring forward the crop of the West, instead of producing a state of affairs that threatens famine on the seaboard and a glut and a rot in the interior, half the burden of this calamity would have been averted.

But the magnates of Wall-street, like the monkeys of Exeter 'Change, have sometimes more eagerness of appetite than good reason, more rapacity than discretion, more of panic fear than prudence, and in grasping at a good, they sometimes overreach themselves, and destroy the very wealth they seek to monopolize.

Governor King and an Extra Session.

From the Albany Atlas and Argus.

We understand that deputations from New-York City and from other parts of the State have waited upon Governor KING, urging upon him to convoke the Legislature in extraordinary session for the purpose of sustaining in their course, the banks which have suspended or are about to suspend, or at least, of alleviating the penalties imposed by existing laws.

We do not learn that the Governor was prepared to reply to these representatives.

The power of the Legislature has never been exercised for the legalization of a suspension. All that was done in 1837 was to leave the creditors of the banks to remedies by suits at law, as in the case of individuals, and to repeal for the time the clauses in the Bank law forfeiting charters and making summary provision for closing the institutions and dividing their assets.

Every bill-holder had a right to demand specie for the bills of the banks, and every depositor for deposits—and if refused, to sue for and collect the same by execution. *But the forbearance of the public to proceed to these remedies was universal.* The banks protected themselves against suits by depositors, by inserting in the banks books of their customers, the clause, "payable in the currency of this State,"—thus holding the funds of their creditors as a special deposit.

The bill-holders had their unimpaired right of action; and a few lawyers commenced suits for [illegible] which when the sum was above $50 carried. Such suits, however, were exceptional and rare. The disposition of the public mind was to forbearance.

The question before the Governor, we understand, is whether to call an extra session at once, or await a further and more general suspension.

It is difficult to say in which way the Legislature could come to the relief of the community; but the advisers of the Executive are of course prepared to indicate the mode and manner in which the banks and the people are to be benefitted.

Money Affairs in other Quarters.

*From the